Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

VOL. VI. NO. 269 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 3.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000
Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,560,000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkew	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan)
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.
Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.,
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road,
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 86,00,000
Annual income exceeds..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers

INSURANCE.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.
FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,70,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000
The Question of the Moment.
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE
Co. LTD
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta Dacca, Bombay.

Funds exceed	Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about	Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about	Rs. 13,00,000

Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

VICTORY
OVER
CONSUMPTION.
LIEUT.-COLONEL REPORTS REMARKABLE CURE.
Writes 17th October:—
"I am very glad to say he appears to be completely restored to health and has none of the symptoms which previously caused alarm. From seeing and talking to him, I feel convinced that he is restored to health and he feels the same. Since commencing your cure, he has never looked back."
THIS REMARKABLE REMEDY is supplied to Lt.-Colonel, Major, Commissioner of Police, Dy. Accountant-General, M.B. Edinburgh and other eminent Doctors and Officials.
NOTICE TO PATIENTS.
Whilst I am on tour, please write once or twice a week.
Am glad you are all recovering but a weekly report of progress will help me to obtain another.
200 CURES.
Note address:—
REV. G. R. WALTERS.
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LL.D.,
Deaconess Home,
LUCKNOW.

SAVE MONEY
By Placing your wholesale and retail orders for Perfumery, Jewellery, Postcards fine artistic pictures and presentation articles with HOTCHAND MOTUMAL, Show Rooms, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, opposite Thomas Cook and Son. Telegraphic: Refined. 'Phone 2851.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.
Grand Unique advantages offered to the intending purchasers of 5½% War Loan Bonds.
GO TO
THE INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LD.,
If you want to hit two birds with one stone and that in the MOST ECONOMICAL WAY.
YOU PURCHASE the 1928 5½ per cent War Loan Bond and you insure your life *gratis* at the same time simply by taking out the new War Loan Bond Policy of the EQUITABLE.
Some of the great and special advantages of the course are as follows:—
1. The Equitable will buy the Bonds for you.
2. You have not to pay the full price of the Bond you require, in a lump sum at once.
3. Your pay by small, convenient quarterly, half-yearly or yearly instalments by way of premium.
4. These payments are spread over ten years.
5. The total sum thus paid by you in ten years is *cosiderably less* than the present issue price of the Bonds.
6. If you die even after paying only one yearly instalment (premium)—say Rs. 95—your family or your estate immediately gets a Bond worth Rs. 1,050 redeemable by the Government in September 1928, *without your family or your estate having to pay any further instalment.*
7. The Equitable rates of the above instalments are the lowest possible.
8. The above rates are even lower than the rates for an ordinary 10 years' Endowment Assurance policy of the Company.
9. The Equitable schemes will suit all sorts and conditions of men—the poor and the rich, the young and the aged—alike.
10. Thus by simply taking out the Equitable policy you benefit your ownself, your family and your country in a very solid and lucrative way.
For full particulars apply immediately (stating your age and the face value of the bond you want to purchase) to the *India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd., 1, Lal Bazar Street, Calcutta.*

CAN THEY LOOT AGAIN?
Necessity knows no law. Should people be compelled to loot, do you think they will not do so, in spite of the penalties imposed on such actions?
It is best to be on the safe side. . . . . to be content and sure that your earnings are really safe.
The "LIONS" Safe, Burglar and Fire Resisting, is 50 per cent. cheaper, 100 per cent. better, and 1,000 per cent. safer than any other on the market.
The "LIONS" is sold in two sizes. . . . . actually worth Rs. 715 and Rs. 550. . . . . sold for Rs. 385 and Rs. 324, respectively.
Fresh stock of 15 just received of which only few remain. It is very hard to get them now. Any way you might have to pay more for next lot. Why not select one at once? Payment in WAR BONDS accepted.
MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers,
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone 1285.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.
RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above.—BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ½ prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides. TEST TUBES AMPOULES bottleshape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.
S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist.
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay
Telephone 11. Telegrams: Gundisan

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO. LIMITED.
BANKERS.
109, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
Receive funds in Current Savings and Deposit Accounts, Grant Advances on Government Paper, Shares and Stocks, Gold and Silver Ornaments and easily marketable commodities and on commercial credit of customers known to us for a long time, effect purchase and sale of Securities and collect interest and dividends. Apply to:—
Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
M.A., Ph. D.

MATRIMONIAL.

REGULAR BRITISH OFFICER, 25 years, wishes to communicate with single young lady or young widow of independent means with view to matrimony. Apply Box No. 1110, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2904

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part Price List free on application Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

TUITION—Pianoforte, singing and accompaniment given by fully qualified experienced English Lady at pupils' residences. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 1109, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2989

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced NURSE for one child. Apply to Box No. 1106, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2979

WANTED—A competent LIBRARIAN for the Home Rule League Library. Apply SECRETARIES, Home Rule League, 251, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 2973

WANTED—A GRADUATE, able to teach French. Apply personally or otherwise to the PRINCIPAL, G. T. High School, Bombay. 2985

WANTED as beginner YOUNG LADY, capable of doing Filing and Despatch work. Apply Box No. 1100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2944

WANTED—Two UNDERGRADUATES give private tuitions. Apply in person to BALUBHAI DIPCHAND, c/o Jivanchand Lallubhai, Malabar Hill, Harkness Road. 2961

WANTED—Experienced passed MATRIC CLERKS, Boiler Makers and Engine Fitters for overseas, Salary 120, 150 and 180 respectively. Apply MAYADASS & CO., 85, Fort Street, Bombay. 2990

WANTED—FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SUDGEON, Hindu, for Palace duty in Alwar. Pay Rs. 60 and upward. Accommodation and conveyance free. Apply with testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Alwar. 2974

MOTOR DRIVER WANTED.—A first class native DRIVER. Must have a thorough knowledge of repair work. Excellent references required. Good wage for a good man. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not returned) to A. D. C. SOUTHERN COMMAND, Poona. Envelopes should be marked "Motor Car." 2497

WANTED—RELIEVING SIGNALLERS, SIGNALLERS, RELIEVING GENERAL CLERKS, Traffic Candidates having passed VI Standard, Cabin Candidates and Number Takers having passed IV Standard. Apply DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT. G. I. P. Railway, Bombay. 2876

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A qualified and thoroughly experienced LADY DOCTOR for a Native State, specially for Raj family, starting salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to qualifications together with free quarters and conveyance. Private practice allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) stating age, nationality and qualifications to Box No. 1108, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2982

WANTED AT ONCE—A competent STORE-PURCHASER for all engineering materials conversant with the local market and able to select and purchase to satisfaction. Apply with full particulars stating salary expected to THE GENERAL MANAGER, THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY CO., LTD., Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY. 2954

BARODA STATE—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS—Wanted at once a large number of SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS in temporary employ. Pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 25 epidemic allowance. Appointment terminable at one month's notice. Prospects of permanent appointment on graded pay for suitable men. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 2311

WANTED.

WANTED—About 250 tons 16 gauge annealed IRON WIRE for baling hay. Apply with quotations to CONSERVATOR OF FOREST, Eastern Circle, Naini Tal. 2975

FOR SALE.

FANS—(Hot-Air Ventilating) FOR SALE, working on kerosine. INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., 48, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2706

AN excellent runabout FOR SALE—10 H.P. 4-cylinder MARLBOROUGH, 2-seater, latest model in excellent condition BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 2960

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms, facing Yacht Club and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 18th November, 1918, at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.), to adopt the New Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company as per Notice already posted to the shareholders.

TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th November, 1918. 2879

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of (1) Blankets or cumblees, (2) coats waterproof, and (3) umbrellas, water-proof, will be received up to one p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 9th day of December, 1918. Form of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive it free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

E. J. HALE,
Municipal Storekeeper.

Municipal Stores, Byculla,
Bombay 8th November 1918.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for regular contract at percentage rate, for the work of constructing a causeway at Chickmannur at Mile No. 23/1 of Navalgund Ron Road, on nala No. 32, near Sandigwad, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 38,000, will be received by the Executive Engineer, Dharwar district at Dharwar up to 12 a.m. on the 26th of November, 1918.

2. Contract papers can be seen and tender forms obtained on payment of Rs. 1 for each form at this office, during office hours on any day except Sundays and holidays.

3. Tender should be accompanied by promissory notes amounting to Rs. 500 as earnest money.

4. The acceptance of the tender will rest with the Superintending Engineer, S.D. who reserves the right to reject all tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or rejection of any tender.

5. A security deposit of Rs. 2,500 will have to be paid in promissory notes by the contractor whose tender is accepted.

(Sd.) W. R. PHILPOT BROOKES,
A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Dharwar District.

Haveri, 8th November, 1918. 2971

WANTED.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent ENGINEER with a high standard of mechanical and technical qualifications to hold charge of the Power Station, Centrifuges, Gas Plant, water supply, miscellaneous machinery and apparatus, etc., at the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, Naini Tal District, United Provinces. The post is permanent and pensionable and of the status of a gazetted officer. The pay attached to it is Rs. 400—10—550 a month with rent-free accommodation. The selected candidate will be required to sign an agreement to serve for two years from date of confirmation subject to six months' notice in the event of his service not proving satisfactory.

Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience (with copies of testimonials which will not be returned) should reach the undersigned not later than the 30th November, 1918. None but really capable, hard-working, steady and strictly sober men possessing a high standard of qualifications need apply.

WYNNE SAYER.
For Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.

Pusa P. O. (Bihar),
The 7th November, 1918. 2972

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

BLOW ROOM.

1 Double beater opener, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Schuchers, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Inter schuchers, 1906, by Assales & Co.
2 Finisher, 1906, by Assales & Co.

CARD ROOM.

36 Cards (flat) 37 inch, 1906, by Assales & Co.
4 Ditto 1909, by H. & W.

DRAWING.

4 Drawing frames of 7 deliveries, 1906, by Assales & Co.
1 Drawing frame of 6 deliveries, 1909, by H. & B.

SLUBBING.

4 Slubbing frames 84 sp., 1909, Assales & Co.
1 Slubbing frame 84 sp., 1896.
1 Slubbing frame 88 sp. 1909, H. & B.
1 Inter frame 130 sp., 1909, H. & B.
2 Inter frames 130 sp., 1893, H. & B.
1 Inter frame 118 sp., 1900, Twedal & Sinoby.
3 Inter frames 126 sp., 1906, Assales & Co.
1 Inter frame 130 sp., 1900, Twedal & Sinoby.
1 Inter frame, 1893, H. & B.
8 Roving frames 160 sp., 1906, Assales & Co.
4 Roving frames 190 sp., 1907, Assales & Co.
3 Roving frames 180 sp., 1909, Assales & Co.
1 Roving frame 164 sp., 1897, Twedal & Sinoby.
1 Roving frame 164 sp., 1896, H. & B.
2 Roving frames 164 sp., 1892, H. & B.

SPINNING ROOM.

36 Ring frames 300 sp. ea., by Assales & Co., 1906.
1 Pair mule 1600 sp. ea., by Haward & Blow, 1909.
2 Pairs mule 1400 sp. ea., by Taylerlang, 1889.
2 Ring frames for doubling yarn 300 sp. ea., by Assales & Co., 1906.

MECHANIC SHOP.

1 Cotton cleaning machine.
1 Bonda machine.
3 Bundling presses.
1 Bailing press complete with pump.
100 Reels.
1 Engine 650 I.H.P., by Douglas & Grant, 1914 A.D (ordered out in 1914, before this the mill was working with electric power).
2 Stirling boilers for 200 lbs., 1915.
1 Lancashire boiler 30ft. by 7½ and 180 lbs., Maker Galloway, 1915.
1 Donkey pump vertical.
2 Lathes.
1 Drilling machine.
Gearing complete for the whole plant.
16 Hunidi fire installations complete.
Pumping engine for above.
1 dynamo of 230 volts.
Complete electric installation plant.
A complete Ginning Factory of 40 Gms. complete with gearing, &c., driven by Mani Engine.

Apply to—

Mr. GULAM HOOSEIN ESSAJI,
11, Tamarind Lane,
Motilal Mansions. 2877

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any claims against and amounts due to the Estate of the late 2/Lieut. W. H. Pinfold, I.A.R.O., attached Embarkation Staff, Bombay, will forward all claims in connection therewith to the undersigned by the 15th December, 1918, after which date no claims will be entertained.

(Sd.) T. M. KIRKWOOD,
Lieut.-Colonel, I. A.
President, Committee of Adjustment.

C/o. Embarkation Office,
No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Dock,
BOMBAY. 2980

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, 18th November, 1918, at 4 p.m., (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Balance-Sheet up to 30th June, 1918.
2. To declare Dividends.
3. To confirm the Company's contributions to the "Our Day Fund" and the "New Seamen's Institute Building and Endowment Fund."
4. To confirm the nomination of Mr. Ruttonji Dadabhoy Tata as a Director of the Company.
5. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
6. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 14th to 30th November, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KAVASJI K. MEHTA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 24th October, 1918.

N.B.—Dividends when sanctioned by the shareholders will be paid on and after Thursday, 5th December, 1918, at the Registered Office of the Company to shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 14th November, 1918, and warrants will be duly posted to them. 2878

LEGAL NOTICE.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882

and

In the matter of the Indian Specie Bank, Limited .....In liquidation.

J. SANDERS SLATER, Esquire of Bombay, European Inhabitant, residing at Byculla, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company .....Applicant

v.

DAYABHAI PRAGBHAI AMIN, of Mirpurkhas Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mirpurkhas c/o. Post Master but now at Mahudha in Kaira District, one of the contributories settled on the list of contributories under No. 1088 .....Respondent

and

In the abovementioned matter.

J. Sanders Slater, Esquire .....Applicant.

v.

KODERLAL PUNJALAL and KESHAVLAL PUNJALAL of Prantij, Hindu Inhabitants, sons and legal representatives of the late Punjalal Amritlal residing at Prantij, District Ahmedabad, contributories settled on the list of contributories under No. 4193 ...Respondents.

and

In the abovementioned matter.

J. Sanders Slater, Esquire .....Applicant.

v.

MAGANLAL MOTIBHAI THAKAR, JALBHAI DHANJI, BALUBHAI DEWSEY and AMULAKHRAI HARILAL, Executors of the late Alli Mahomed Keshavji, one of the contributories settled on the list of contributories under No. 92 ..... Respondents.

WHEREAS by an order made in the above matters on the 10th day of November, 1917, it was ordered inter alia that (1) Dayabhai Pragbhai Amin, the contributory No. 1088 and (2) Koderlal Punjalal and Keshavlal Punjalal, Sons of Punjalal Amritlal and (3) Maganlal Motibhai Thacker, Jalbhai Dhunji, Balubhai Dewsey and Amulakhrai Harilal, the executors of the late Alli Mohamed Keshavji, should pay to the Official Liquidator, the sums of Rs. 1,015-4-8, Rs. 6,828-8-6 and Rs. 1,548-15-9, respectively, due by the said Dayabhai Pragbhai Amin, Koderlal Punjalal and Keshavlal Punjalal, and the late Alli Mohamed Keshavji to the Specie Bank, Limited.

And whereas by warrants of attachment dated 9th day of March, 1918, 4th day of April, 1918, and 9th day of March, 1918, respectively, the following moveable property was attached towards the satisfaction of the said order, namely,

(1) One old Deferred Share of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, standing in the name of the said Dayabhai Pragbhai Amin.

(2) 20 Preference and 26 Ordinary Shares of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Punjalal Amritlal, deceased, contributory of the Indian Specie Bank Ld; and

(3) 20 Preference and 8 Ordinary Shares of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the names of the executors of the late Alli Mohamed Keshavji.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday, the 4th day of December, 1918, (and following days) at the hour of 3-30 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) the Sheriff of Bombay, will under and by virtue of the said three warrants of sale of moveable property dated the 25th day of September, 1918, put up for sale by Public Auction in the Sheriff's Office at the High Court Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay, the moveable property aforesaid or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order and costs of previous execution and of execution of each of the aforesaid warrants of sale.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of Sale.

For further information, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1918.

MAHOMED HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

J. SANDERS SLATER, Esquire,
Applicant in person. 2887

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of GOKULDAS BECHARDAS, late of Bombay, Dessa Dishwal Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, a munim, at the time of his death residing at Kadi Village in the territories of his Highness the Geakwad of Baroda ...Deceased.

MANIBAI, widow of Gokuldas Becharadas, deceased, abovenamed, Dessa Dishwal Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, of Kadi Village, Zilla Kadi, in the territories of his Highness the Gaekwad of Baroda, at present temporarily residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventh day of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 7th day of November, 1918.
Messrs. RUSTAMJI & GINWALA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

2892

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Vadilal Purshottamdas and on account and at the risk of Seth Purshottam Makanji:—

15 packages each 200 pairs country-made Dhotees No. Malti Madhav or other, 8 to 10 yards.

5 packages each 200 pairs English-made Dhotees, Kalinagan or other of smaller width. 8 to 9 yards.

5 packages each 200 pairs English-made Dhotees, Kalinagan or other of bigger width. 8 to 9 yards.

5 packages each 200 pairs English-made Dhotees, Hindni Maharani, 8 to 9 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Baling Press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Vajechand Mulchand and Co. and on account and at the risk of Seth Dwarkadas Chhotalal:—

25 bales Japanese Sheeting No. Nine Dragoon.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 PACKAGES WHITE DHOTEES.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Baling Press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. M. H. Chhaganlal and Co. and on account and at the risk of Bhut Bhanushanker Bhaishanker:—

5 packages each 150 pairs white Dhotees of the quality of Asuk-Masuk or Sadguni Shushila.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Baling Press opposite the gate of Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. Kanji Khodidas and Co. and on account and at the risk of Seth Abdul Saiyab Esmalji Maskati:—

10 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 7209 (of order No. 16).

AUCTION SALE OF 22 BALES DRILL OF CURRIMBHOY, FAZALBHOY, CRESCENT AND PAREL MILLS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th instant at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Baling Press opposite the gate of Dharamrajgully, at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Samrathrai Khetshidas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Ramchandra Rampratap.

5 bales each 60 pieces Drill No. 2902½ of Currimbhoy Mill.

3 bales each 60 pieces Drill No. 902½ of Fazalbhoy Mills

8 bales each 60 pieces Drill No. 5040 of Crescent Mills.

2 bales each 60 pieces No. 1914 of Parel Mills.

1 bale 60 pieces Drill No. 1917 of Parel Mills.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH, ARTISTIC NEAT DESIGNED AND SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the 2nd floor of "South Ville", Wodehouse Road near the Panday Sanitorium, Colaba, the very valuable, artistic, substantial and neat designed household furniture by well-known makers consisting of rich dining table for six persons, dining-room armed chairs, mirror side-boards, substantial dumb-waiters, chesterfield sofa, round back chesterfield chairs, lady's cushioned easychairs, rich teapoys, writing-tables with chairs match, iron and brass double beds with spring and cotton mattresses complete, mirrored dressing-tables, mirrored chests of drawers, bedroom glass and panel door almyrahs, panel door hanging cupboards, folding teapoys, leather kit-bag, zinc tubs, filters, carpets, rich glass and crockeryware, platedware selected pictures in simple frames etc. etc.

The property of E. Hargreaves Esqr. of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie & Co.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES CHECK OF CURRIMBHOY MILLS.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Dharamsey Ramji and on account and at the risk of Seth Vasanji Gopaldas.

10 bales each 60 pieces check of Currimbhoy Mills 42 lbs.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE ON FRIDAY THE 15TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, very valuable and substantial latest designed artistic household and office furniture, such as, dining tables, dining chairs, meat safes, side boards, dumb-waiters, silk tapestry lined drawing room complete suites of sofas and chairs, easy chairs, chests of drawers, grand sweet-toned cottage piano by Kruke, office tables, writing tables, easychairs, dressing and washing tables, bed room selected brass and iron single and double beds with mattresses, comodes, teapoys, cane furniture, dinner sets, crockeryware, rich glass, porcelainware, etc., etc.

1 lot combs.
1 lot military socks.

The property of the late Mr. W. R. Harveys the Head Foreman, Fire Brigade, Mandvi Station, including that of other European gentlemen and others.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 BALES COTTON-DYED CHECKS OF THE INDORE MILLS.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha, Market by order of Messrs. Joharsing Dolatram and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Dunichand Durgadass.

2 bales cotton-dyed checks of the Indore Mills No. 1384.
3 bales cotton dyed checks of the Indore Mills No. 866.
1 bale cotton dyed checks of the Indore Mills 927.
1 bale cotton dyed checks of the Indore Mills No. 16.

AUCTION SALE OF 63 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE CROWN MILLS.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Thucker Mathuradas Manji Valji and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Visvambarnath Bhargav.

2 bales sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills 5½ lbs.
3 bales sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills 6 lbs.
7 bales sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills 6½ lbs.
8 bales sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills 7 lbs.
7 bales sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills 7½ lbs.
2 bales sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills 8 lbs.
4 bales sheeing calendars of the Crown Mills 8½ lbs.
7 bales sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills 9 lbs.
6 bales sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills 10½ lbs.
3 bales sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills 11 lbs.
3 bales sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills 11½ lbs.
8 bales sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills 12 lbs.
3 bales sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills 12½ lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES SHEETING CALENDAR OF FAZALBHOY MILLS.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Jethmal Devkaran and on account and at the risk of Multani Tehilram Girdharilal.

5 bales sheeting calendar of Fazalbhoy Mills No. 3425, 7½ lbs.
4 bales sheeting calendar of Fazalbhoy Mills No. 3225, 8 lbs.
13 bales sheeting calendar of Fazalbhoy Mills No. 3425, 8½ lbs.
1 bale sheeting calendar of Fazalbhoy Mills No. 3625, 9 lbs.
2 bales sheeting calendar of Fazalbhoy Mills No. 3225, 9½ lbs.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th November, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
82, Medows Street.

TO LOVERS OF WORKS OF ART AND CURIOS, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

Sale of High Class Japanese Silverware, Artistic Carved Ivory, Chinese Furniture, Porcelain and Embroidery, English and Indian Jewellery and English Platedware.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, the surplus stock-in-trade of a known local firm, consisting of works of Arts and curios and presentation and useful articles comprising—Japanese silver bowls, jugs, tea-pots, spirit stoves, cloisonne vases and bowls worked on silver, carved ivory figures of divinities and other subjects carved pagodas Damascene card trays, vases, cigarette cases and boxes, large mother-of-pearl shells set with silver, Chinese sofas, chairs, embroidered Mendarine cloaks, sleeve bands, porcelain jars, vases, plates and garden seats, English electro-plated cruets, egg frames, oak body salad bowls, fish servers, large salvers, valuable rings, brooches, pendants and other articles set with diamonds, rubies and other precious gems.

The articles are on view

SALE OF VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of November, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of Multani Nandramdas Dwarkadas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pranjapye Athalye & Co., the following Veterinary Instruments viz:—

Castration Torsion Forceps, Horse tooth forceps, amputation saws, Post mortem saws, hernia clamps, hypodermic syringes, milk tubes, double channels, bitch catherters, spring and artery forceps, needles, dog nail and bullet forceps, serum and record syringes, Repello thermometers, castrators, obsetric hooks, castrating embryotoning and abscess knives, chloroform muzzles and other instruments all by known makers.

The instruments are on view

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th November, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
82, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES COTTON DYEING.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 12th November 1918, at 12 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop of Shethi Hargovandas Brijvallabhdas at Mulji Jetha market Ganmukh Galle by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Tulsidas Nursidas of Goraj Galli, M. J. Market.

20 Bales Cotton Dyeing of Burhampur Mills, each of about 60 pieces i.e.

9 Bales marks V. R. No. 600—900
11 bales marks V. R. No. 700—1700

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALES OF 50 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

To-morrow Wednesday the 13th November, 1918, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by public auction at the godown of Sheth Meghji Ladha at Cement Chawl Chinch Bunder, by his order and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Latif Fakir Mohind and Co.

50 Bales Gunny bags No. 2 Black border 44" by 26½", Iron Band, each of about 400 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th November, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees—The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ld.

9-30 TO-NIGHT

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA Co.

in a series of popular London Musical Plays

To Night Tuesday 12th November at 9-30
"A WALTZ DREAM"

Wednesday 13th November at 9-30
"THE QUAKER GIRL"

Thursday 14th November at 9-30
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"

Friday 15th November at 9-30
"THE MERRY WIDOW"

Saturday 16th November at 9-30
"ARCADIANS"

Sunday 17th November at 5-30
"HAPPY DAY"

PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at ROSE & Co. till 6 p. m.
Booking at Theatre from 7 p. m.
Seats booked by Telephone (288) must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

To-day at 6-30 p.m. and To-morrow at 9-45 p. m.
'LUKE'S SHATTERED SLEEP"
PATHE PLAY "THE SEA"

In all the four corners of the earth there is just one little American child who is known, loved and admired. That child is

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

whose talent has amazed the nations of the world. She will be at the

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

in the Pathe Gold Rooster Play

"Daddy's Girl"

Forget your troubles and see the screen's greatest sunshine bringer.

ALSO

A TWO-REEL COMEDY BY

TOTO

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT!

A Fascinating and Absorbing Detective Drama

THE MAN WITH THE GLASS EYE.

The Story of a Man who leads a Double Life Together with a Full Programme.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45, & 10-30.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
THE THEATRE OF THE CITY.
LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT PICTURE BILL
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
The 5-Reel Metro-Drama:

"The Shooting of the McGrew"

A Western story full of exciting incidents.
TO-MORROW AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
GRAND NEW PICTURE BILL
EMILY STEVENS
in the 5-Act Metro Play

"The Wager"

An exciting story.
Popular Prices:—Rs. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.
Coming! **Coming!!**
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
EVERY NIGHT AT 9-30. SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 5 P. M.
14 STAR ARTISTS
Humphrey-Bishop
COMEDY AND OPERATIC CO.
UNIQUE VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMMES
Direct from their phenomenal Success in South Africa.

THE MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus Girgaum.
The Hindustan Film Manufacturing Co's
Most Magnificient Masterpiece

The Birth of Shri Krishna

6 parts 7,000 feet.

By Special request, the management has decided to show this film for one week only and those who had to go disappointed should not miss this opportunity. The original entire copy will be shown.

ALSO

The Universal Screen Magazine and a Comic
Three shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30—Extra show at 5-15
USUAL POPULAR PRICES

They Say it is a "Furor-Film!"
THE CONCLUDING CHAPTERS OF

'A Daughter of the Gods!'

are absolutely stunning in their development. William Fox has outdone the possibilities of Cinema Art.
TIME IS DRIBBLING AWAY
COME TO-DAY AT THE

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
and let not the thought haunt you in after-life that you missed the greatest chance ever offered to Mankind to see something really out of the common.
Two Screaming Comics—"**Max in a Taxi!**" (two parts) and "**Foolshead!**" (one part) in the Programme.
Four Shows Daily—At 5-15; 7-15; 9; 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Don't tarry!
The Second Week is practically over. Four days more and there will be no more of

A Daughter of the Gods!

We repeat, no sane man—no practical commonsense person—no enlightened man or woman of taste—can afford to miss
THIS GLORIOUS EPISODE OF AN IMPERIAL ZENANA
interwoven with a delicious Fairy-tale.
Come this evening to the happy rendezvous of respectable families, the

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
and avail yourself of the greatest chance of your lifetime.
Our Super-Triple Lens works marvels with the Film.
A screaming **FATTY** Comedy in the programme.
Four Shows daily 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-20 p. m. (S. T.)

THE EMPIRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MAX LINDER

IN HIS FIRST AMERICAN COMEDY
"MAX COMES ACROSS"
"MAX COMES ACROSS"
One Huge Yell for 30 MINUTES
THE FIRST MAX-LINDER
KNOCKABOUT FARCE

"THE ADVENTURES OF STINGAREE"

THE GENTLEMAN BUSHRANGER!
3rd and 4th Adventures.
"A DOUBLE DECEPTION"
STINGAREE and the Waxwork figure.
"AN EYE FOR AN EYE"
STINGAREE and the Gambler-cheat.

Nuzerally Khanbhoy
PIPES, HARDWARE AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS AND CONTRACTORS
SPECIALITIES, LEAD SHEETS, PAINTS etc.
211-15, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY No. 3.
Telephone No. 2458.

Phone at once 2954
FOR
MILL, GIN STORES AND SIZING MATERIALS.
SPECIALISTS FOR
CHEMICALS, LUBRICANTS AND GREASE.
L. TRIKUMDAS & Co.,
70, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel.—"BABULNATH."
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

Absolutely Free
40 years experience . . . . .
late Government Medical Officer .
RAI SAHEB DR. DOSS'S
Secrets of Happy Life
is being distributed free
Apply to
THE SWASTHE SAHAYA PHARMACY,
80-2, Harrison Rd., CALCUTTA.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 8th.

M.G. Bengal Good	..	..	..	..	18.80
" " Fully Good	..	..	..	..	19.65
" " Fine	..	..	..	..	20.15
" No. 1 Comra Good	..	..	..	..	19.90
" " Fully Good	..	..	..	..	20.65
" " Fine	..	..	..	..	21.15
" Broach Good	..	..	..	..	22.40
" Fully Good	..	..	..	..	22.65
" Fine	..	..	..	..	22.90

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Nov. 8th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	Nil.
" Forwarded	50,000
" Imports	91,000
" Stock	221,000
Actual Weekly Sales	9,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Nov. 7th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	74,100,000	Inc.	200,000
Public Deposits ..	31,700,000	"	2,100,000
Other do. ..	13,400,000	Dec.	2,600,000
Govt. Securities ..	57,900,000	Inc.	100,000
Other do. ..	95,100,000	Dec.	300,000
Notes and Gold ..	27,809,000	"	400,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 17 % of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 7th.

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet. It is expected to drop owing to the reduction of insurance rates.
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917.

Discount	Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	3 1/2
"	Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	3 1/2
"	Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	4 1/4
"	" " " 6 "	..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans		..	3
" 7 day market loans		..	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %		..	61⅝
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal ..		..	62
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan		..	73½ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3 % ..		..	63½
On London at Paris Ex. Francs		..	26.05

London, Nov. 8th.

Bar Silver Spot	49 1/2

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.

Discount	Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	..	3 1/2
"	Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	3 1/2
"	FineTrade Bills 3 months	..	4 1/4
"	" " " 6 "	..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans ..		..	3
" 7 day market loans ..		..	3 1/8
Consols 2½ % ..		..	61½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal ..		..	62½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan		..	73½
Government Securities 3½ % ..		..	63½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs		..	26.03

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 7th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½ Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£94½

London, Nov. 8th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET

London, Nov. 7th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal ..	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java, No. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Value 19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov-Dec. Value 21
Tone:—Nothing doing.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers 2/10
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov. .. 2/5
Tone:—Firmer.

London, Nov. 8th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal ..	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. 19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. 21
Tone:—Buyers holding off expecting cheaper freight.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers 2/10
Plantation First Latex Crete December .. 2/5½
Tone:—Firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Nov. 11.

The Fourth Ginneds' Report received to-day gives the number of bales ginned to 31st October as 7,794,000, against 6,790,000 bales as per the previous report, and 7,185,000 bales on the 31st October last year. During the period since the previous report 1,004,000 bales have been ginned against 1,612,000 bales during the same time last year. The Ginners figures are therefore now beginning to show a falling off as compared with last year, and later on this difference will be more marked.

Locally the Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 731 for Fully Good Broach April May and gradually declined to Rs. 722-23, but improved later on to Rs. 729-30 and after small minor fluctuations closed at Rs. 727. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 724 and declined to Rs. 721, and with further fluctuations closed as under.

In ready cotton the inquiry still runs chiefly on New Crop Bengal.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.

MANCHESTER CLOTH.

Cloth market is easier and Yarn fair.
Water Twist Rs. 4-6.
Printers Cloth Rs. 92-6.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.

GINNERS' REPORT.

The American Census Bureau gives the amount of Cotton ginned up to the 31st ultimo at 7,794,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Fully good Broach	April-May ..	Rs.	716
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan. ..	"	602
Fine Oomras	Dec.-Jan. ..	"	672

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

Settlement rates of 11th November 1918.

			Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach ..	..	April-May ..	725
Fully Good M. G. Bengal ..	..	Dec.-Jan. ..	615
Fine M. G. Oomras ..	..	" ..	663
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	..	" ..	660

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 9th Nov. 1918.

Cotton	4,097	bales.
Wheat	3,298	Cwts.
Linseed	13,148	"
Rape, &c., ...	2,746	"
Gingellyseeds	237	"
Poppyseed	61	"
Groundnuts	997	"
Castorseed	225	"
Rice	162,769	"
Myrabollams	560	"
Cottonsee	1,611	"
Mowraseed	125	"
Gram	Nil	
Jowar	Nil	
Maize	Nil	
Barley	Nil	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Nov. 11th—5-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35 ..	78 0 0	11 8 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30 ..	77 0 0	11 4 0
" Karachi Bangla	77 0 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
" Cawnpore ..	11 0 0	11 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore ..	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed Brown Bold	14 0 0	14 8 0
" Thin	13 8 0	14 0 0
Teelseed White 85-15	105 0 0	..
" Gajar 75-25	100 0 0	..
" Gajar 50-50	95 0 0	..
" Black	80 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	16 0 0	16 8 0
Groundnut	90 0 0	..
Mowraseed	7 0 0	..
Barley	48 0 0	..
Cassorseed	88 0 0	17 8 0
Forward Wheat April-May	9 11 3	
Linseed May	15 11 6	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 11th 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	1 3 6
Shapurji No. 10	1 0 0
Simplex No. 10	1 0 0
Edward No. 10	1 0 0
Light Houses No. 64	0 13 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 11th 1918.

	Market Rate Rs. as. p.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
Bank Demand	1 6 1½
Bank Acceptancy 3 m/s.	1 6 4½
Fcs. Demand	152¼
American Dollars	27½
Hongkong	220½
Shanghai	149
Japan	156
Singapore	15 7

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

BULLION.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. On London, 1/6 15/16.
D. D. On London, 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3 Months, 1/6 15/32.
D. D. On France, Fr. 132½.
Credit 3 Months, Fr. 205.
T. T. On Japan, Rs. 156.
D. D. On Japan, Rs. 145.
D. D. On Hongkong, Rs. 223½.
D. D. On Shanghai, Rs. 149.
D. D. On Singapore, Rs. 197.
D. D. On New York, Rs. 314.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 91.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 94.
3½ per cent. Paper 79.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 81.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 80.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90½.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was steady and a fair amount of business was done both in Cotton Mill shares as well as in other miscellaneous shares.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.—Swadesi 2,107-8, Swan 670, Simplex 732-8, Shapurji 135, New Great 327-8, Pearls 527-8, Madhowji 2150, Luxmi Cotton 1745, Rohinoor 1390, Kasturchand 1,100, Ind. Malwa 292-8, X.D. Ind. Bleeching 165, Finlay 520, Fazulbhoy 717-8, David 622-8, Currimbhoy 332-8, Crescent 222-8, Colaba 1,425, Century 433, Nagpur 2,595, By. United 950, Advance 1,310, X. D. Katni Ordi 272-8, Katni Defd. 1,405, Tata Ordy. 241-4 X. D. Tata New Ody. 100 Tata Defd. 1,142-8 X. D., By. Burma 870, By. Tramway 465, Tata Hydro. 1,200,

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,100, Swan 670, Simplex 737-8, Shapurji, 137-8, Pearls 527-8, New Greats 330, Madhowji, 2,155, Luxmi Cotton 1,745, Kohinoor 1,405, Kasturchand 1,140, Ind. Malwa 292-8, Ind. Bleeching 165, Finlay 520, Fazulbhoy 720, David 622-8, Currimbhoy 323-8, Crescent 227-8, Colaba 1,400, Century 430, Nagpur 2,490, By. Uited 950, Advance 1,400, Katni Ordy. 275, Katni Defd. 1,390, Tata Ordy. 242-8 X. D., Tata Defd. 1,142-8, X. D. Tata New Ordy. 100, Tata New Defd. 450 Pr. By. Burma 880, By Tramway 465, Tata Hydro. 1,200.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 9th November, 1918.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	67,32,046	
" Deposits at Branches ..	64,14,854	
		1,31,46,900
Other Deposits		21,20,46,041
Post Bills		3,931
Sundries		24,70,667
	Rs.	24,77,67,539

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	3,89,59,078
Other authorised Securities	19,67,490
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,13,96,121
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	9,76,79,408
Bills Discounted and Purchased ..	77,22,038
Dead Stock	6,97,369
Stamps	7,506
Bullion	—
Balances with other Banks	5,06,258
Sundries	13,50,527
Cash	7,72,81,786
Rs.	24,77,67,539

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 11th.

			Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 23,400-0	.. Rs.	8,02,625- 0
Cash Certificates	" 1,387-4	.. "	6,09,064-12
Total Rs.	.. 24,787-4	.. Rs.	14,11,689-12

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

Depression has formed in Bay and probably lies off Madras though information from that coast is incomplete. Western depression has given rain at Bushire. Rainfall has been generally local on the north Madras coast. A few falls have occurred in south Burma. The chief amounts have been:—Masulipatam one and a half inches and Nellore four.

Forecast:—Some extension of rain in north Madras coast and Central Madras.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th Nov. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.	
Barometers corrected to 32 deg Fahr. ..	29.879 Inch
Temperature of Air ..	84.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	76.5 "
Dew Point ..	73.5 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	0.706 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10) ..	4.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air ..	91.4 "
Minimum do. ..	73.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	NE, ENE, NW.
Movement of Wind do. do. ..	150 Miles.

DAILY WATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 11th November 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south-eastern districts and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally lower than usual. Night temperature is below normal in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is considerably below normal except at Jhansi. Night temperature is below the average throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner, but is in excess at Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is very dry in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is above the average except at Veraval; night temperature continues above normal in Central India West and the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central clouded. Humidity is moderor moderately clouded. Humidity is moderately below the average. Day temperature is slightly or moderately above normal; night temperature is also in excess in the western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Bombay; night temperature is above the average throughout.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally in moderate defect. Day temperature is above normal in the northern half of the division; night temperature is in considerable excess in the north-west, and in slight excess elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Masulipatam reports 1.50in. of rain and skies are heavily clouded there and in Mysore and the Madras Deccan. The unsettled conditions in the south-west of Bay appear to have developed into a depression off the south Madras coast; but in the absence of information from Madras and Cuddapah no definite idea can be formed of its position or depth. The unsettled weather in the Persian Gulf has caused 0.35in. of rain at Bushire. Temperature is high both by day and night in the north-west of the Peninsula.

An increase of rainfall is likely in the southern half of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on MONDAY, the 11th of November, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (Nov.)..	88.5	68.3	69	..	0	0
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (Nov.)..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th Nov.)..	81.4	66.2	47	..	0	—0.19
PUNJAB—						
Multan	84.6	51.7	52	..	0	0
Rawalpindi ..	78.5	40.7	37	..	0.11	+0.02
Lahore	81.8	43.3	55	..	0.10	+0.10
Hissar	83.7	49.0	53	..	0	0
Ambala	81.7	45.1	52	..	1.06	+0.77
Delhi	81.0	56.1	31	..	0	—0.06
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	84.7	54.0	30	..	0	—0.05
Mainpuri	84.8	50.6	39	..	0	—0.14
Jhansi	86.6	53.2	54	..	0	—0.06
Cawnpore	85.2	52.9	49	..	0	—0.33
Allahabad	86.7	51.4	46	..	0	—0.18
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	86.9	49.0	37	..	0	0
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	85.2	55.5	48	..	0	—0.03
Jalpore	86.5	53.5	47	..	0	—0.01
Kotah	90.6	60.4	35	..	0	—0.02
Mount Abu ..	76.8	54.2	26	..	0	0
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—	92.2	55.7	28	..	0	0
Bhuj	93.1	67.8	49	..	0	0
Dwarka	85.1	73.1	22	..	0	0
Veraval	95.8	62.1	10	..	0	—0.12
Rajkot	96.2	66.2	25	..	0	0
Bhavnagar Para ..	97.0	70.2	42	..	0	—0.09
Surat	100.2	65.2	38	..	0	0
Ahmedabad	95.0	55.2	38	..	0	—0.03
Deesa	89.7	62.8	39	..	0	0
Neemuch	91.8	61.1	48	..	0	—0.14
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.7	54.8	57	..	0	—0.26
Saugor	87.4	60.8	19	..	0	—0.16
Hoshangabad ..	90.3	60.4	51	..	0	—0.28
Khandawa	95.7	62.7	45	..	0	—0.24
Akola	95.6	64.7	38	..	0	—0.28
Amraoti	93.3	65.3	30	..	0	—0.28
Nagpur	90.8	59.0	39	..	0	—0.55
Chanda	90.5	67.0	56	..	0.05	—0.41
Raipur	87.1	59.5	53	..	0	—0.28
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.4	78.6	73	..	0.09	—0.23
Ratnagiri	89.9	77.9	51	..	2.68	+2.21
Marmugao	86.2	..	88	..	0.73	+0.13
Karwar	87.9	74.3	93	..	1.77	+0.31
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.6	67.3	33	..	0	—0.34
Ahmednagar ..	91.4	64.8	27	..	0	—0.41
Poona	92.6	69.5	49	0.02	0.62	—0.01
Sholapur	92.5	68.0	26	..	0.12	—0.55
Bijapur	90.1	65.9	40	..	0.14	—0.38
Belgaum	84.3	64.7	47	..	3.85	+2.67
Aurangabad	90.4	68.4	27	..	0.17	—0.42
Nizamsbad (Indur) ..	92.9	59.7	39	..	0	—0.42
Hyderabad	87.4	66.2	61	..	0.65	—.11
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.1	76.1	82	..	3.58	+1.81
Calicut	87.3	76.1	83	..	8.62	+5.76
Cochin	87.4	77.7	79	..	3.47	—0.11
Colombo	86.0	72.5	94	..	1.31	—4.35
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masulipatam ..	82.9	67.2	96	1.50	11.25	+7.43
Nellore	91.1	70.5	61	..	0.73	—0.37
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	83.3	64.8	71	..	0.49	—1.49
Coimbatore	88.6	69.8	75	..	3.78	+2.18
Trichinopoly	92.1	75.1	74	..	2.49	+0.33
Negapatam	81.3	77.2	84	..	12.46	+6.04

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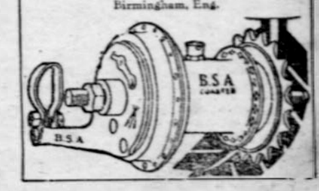

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SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	Nov					Nov				
Mon.	11	m	3	47	26	3	11	m	10	24	20	5
			4	8a	24	1			9	46a	19	3
Tues	12	m	4	47	26	1	12	m	11	52	19	9
			5	29a	24	1			11	18a	19	9
Wed	13	m	5	50	26	1	13		0	58a	18	8
			6	45a	25	2						
Thur.	14	m	7	53	26	4	14	m	0	43	19	8
			8	58a	26	4			1	42a	17	4
Fri	15	m	7	52	26	10	15	m	1	58	19	5
			9	1a	27	8			2	22a	16	0
Sat.	16	m	8	50	27	2	16	m	2	58	18	11
			9	54a	28	11			3	13a	14	11
Sun.	17	m	9	45	27	8	17	m	3	50	18	6
			10	42a	29	11			3	56a	14	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	11 (Monday)	Sunrise. 6h. 44m	Sunset 6h.	2m
"	12 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 44m.	" 6h.	2m
"	13 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 45m.	" 6h.	2m
"	14 (Thursday)	" 6h. 45m.	" 6h.	1m
"	15 (Friday)	" 6h. 46m.	" 6h.	1m
"	16 (Saturday)	" 6h. 47m.	" 6h.	1m
"	17 (Sunday)	" 6h. 47m.	" 6h.	1m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Nov. 4d. 2h. 31.6m. a.m.; First quarter: 11d. 10h. 16.2m. p.m.; Full Moon 18d. 11h. 2.0m p m Last quarter, 25d. 8h. 56.3m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 11th November, 1918, was 30.078 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anoroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anoroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

WHAT IS "STANDARD RENT"?

A FIRST FLOOR TENANT.

Bomonjee Mancherji Gagrat ..... Plaintiff
v.
Rustomjee B. P. Jijibhoy ..... Defendant.
(Before Justice Marten.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff, a managing clerk in the office of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., for a declaration as to what was the standard rent of the ground floor of a certain building now in the occupation of the defendant.

The property to which the suit related was situate at the junction of Nepean Sea Road and Setalwad Road and was a new building erected in 1916. It originally belonged to one Mr. Perosha P. Mistri, and was purchased by the plaintiff along with another new building adjoining it in August, 1917. Both the properties belonged to Mr. Mistri and consisted of a ground floor and two storeys.

In about July, 1916, the first and second floors of the said premises were let to Dr. Choksey for Rs. 250. Dr. Choksey, however, was anxious to occupy the first and second floors of the adjoining building, but as it was not contemplated then he went into occupation of the property in dispute.

About the end of August, 1916, the landlord Mr. Mistri was approached by Mr. Darasha Jivajee Vakil, a solicitor, who told him that his father wanted to lease the first floor of the property in dispute, and it was agreed between Mr. Mistri and Mr. Darasha's father that the first floor with stabling accommodation for 2 horses and 2 carriages should be let to Mr. Darasha's father from the 1st of November, 1916, on a monthly rental of Rs. 165. As, however, Mr. Darasha's father had to vacate the premises then occupied by him on the 1st of October and as Dr. Choksey was in temporary occupation of the first floor of the premises, it was arranged that Mr. Mistri should allow Mr. Darasha's father temporary occupation of the ground floor with stabling accommodation for one horse and one carriage only at the monthly rental of Rs. 150. The parties had in contemplation then that the new house would soon be completed and that Dr. Choksey would occupy the same and thus the landlord would be able to give possession of the first floor of the premises at or about the end of October. The above verbal arrangement was recorded in a letter dated 30th August written by Messrs. Nadirsha and Darasha, the lessee's solicitors. A formal lease was then entered into between Mr. Mistri and Mr. Darasha's father in September, 1916, whereby the landlord agreed to give possession of the first floor to the lessee from the 1st of October at a monthly rental of Rs. 165, the rent including the rent for two stables.

As a matter of fact the new building was not completed before December and on the 1st of October, Dr. Choksey was therefore unable to go into the new premises. The result was that Mr. Darasha's father went into temporary occupation of the ground floor, and he agreed to pay Rs. 150 deducting Rs. 15 as possession of one stable was not given. Mr. Darasha's father remained in occupation of the ground floor for two months paying Rs. 150 per month. By that time Dr. Choksey had removed into the new premises and the other stable had also been built, so that from December Mr. Darasha's father continued to pay Rs. 165.

The ground floor was then let in March, 1917, for the first time to the defendant by Mr. Mistri at Rs. 90 per month. In August, 1917, the plaintiff became the purchaser and in November the defendant entered into a new lease with the plaintiff by which the defendant agreed to pay Rs. 125 for the ground floor and a garage. The lease was to commence from December. The garage was not ready by then and it was agreed between the parties that the defendant should deduct Rs. 10 for the same.

In April, 1918, the Rent Act came into force and the defendant contended that the standard rent being only Rs. 90 he was not bound to pay the increased rent and offered to pay the plaintiff the same after deducting Rs. 75 the excess he had paid for the months of January, February and March. The plaintiff refused to accept that amount and eventually filed this suit in August, 1918, praying for a declaration as to what the standard rent was. He contended that as the ground floor was first let to Mr. Darasha's father in October, 1916, at the monthly rental of Rs. 150, that was the standard rent. He, however, claimed arrears of five months' rent at the rate of Rs. 115 only that being the amount specified in the lease.

The defendant contended that the ground floor was actually let for the first time to him in March, 1917, at Rs. 90 per month and that was the standard rent. The occupation of it by Mr. Darasha's father was only a temporary occupation and that the ground floor was really never let to him at Rs. 150 as alleged. The defendant also pleaded that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the case and that the suit ought to have been filed in the Small Causes Court, and in the event of the Court holding that the suit was properly filed in the High Court, he prayed that the plaintiff be ordered to give possession of the garage or in the alternative award the defendant damages for the same at the rate of Rs. 25 per month.

Mr. H. Campbell with Mr. F. J. Coltman appeared for the plaintiff.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah appeared for the defendant.

DEFENCE CONTENTIONS UPHELD.

His Lordship after setting out the facts of the case and the sections of the Rent Act said that the substantial point was whether these premises were let for the first time in October, 1916, or in March, 1917. His Lordship then referred to the evidence of Mr. Mistri and Mr. Darasha and said that Mr. Darasha had given his evidence extremely well and his Lordship unhesitatingly accepted his evidence in preference to that of Mr. Mistri, who made certain statements which were contradicted by certain documents, and where not contradicted, his statements could not be corroborated by any other documents. From Mr. Darasha's evidence it appeared that when they went in occupation of the ground floor it was looked upon as a mere temporary occupation and that it was understood by the parties that they would not have to remain there for more than a fortnight and so they did not bother to settle any rent for the ground floor. The lease was as to the first floor and the rent bills of Mr. Darasha's father was also made out for the first floor. The only variation made was as to their deducting Rs. 15 for the landlord's failure to give them one more stable. He was there on the ground floor more in the nature of a temporary guest than as a tenant. His Lordship was satisfied on the evidence that the rent was about the first floor and that it was to commence from 1st October. The arrangement entered into between the landlord and the lessee then was as if the landlord had given him a free accommodation in a hotel or a boarding house. The letter of the 30th August on which the plaintiff relied, could not help him. A formal lease had been executed and his Lordship doubted whether it would be relevant to look at the preliminary correspondence between the parties. It was contended that there were really two agreements, one for the lease of the ground floor and another for the lease of the first floor. But there were most material variations in the two documents, because the term fixed in the letter was from November and that in the lease was from October. The lease, therefore, expressly covered the period put in the letter. The evidence, however, clearly showed that the letting was of the first floor only and that it commenced from the 1st of October. The defendant's contention would therefore prevail. As the landlord was now willing to give the garage to the defendant and the latter was anxious to have the garage and give up his claim for damages, his Lordship held that the standard rent would therefore be Rs. 100 a month, made up of Rs. 90 for the ground floor and Rs. 10 for the garage.

SUIT DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

His Lordship accordingly dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs and allowed the defendant's counter-claim for possession of the garage with costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Messrs. Dastur and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 12TH OF NOVEMBER, 1918.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

In the Division Court No. 43.

1152-18—Unwalla P and P, Cawasji Framji & Co a firm v E S Nissim, Crawford B and Co.

1395-18—Dharamsi and Co, Mathuradas Bhawan and Co a firm v Haji Abdul Rehman Shirazi and Sons a firm, Payne and Co.

1398-16—Motichand and D, Hansraj Kessovlal a firm v Choturam Radhakisson & anr, Crawford B and Co.

1394-17—Matubhai J and M, Monghibai widow v Rajabally Nazarally and ors, Merwanji K and Co.

86-18—Payne and Co, William Clarendon Morley v Musammat Jatoo Devi widow and anr.

120-18—M V Gokhale, Manilal Rewadas v Laxman Narayen Patkar and ors, Amin and Desai.

266-18—Matu J and M, Ratilal Keshavlal and ors v The Sun Life Assurance Co and ors.

324-18—N C Dalal, Allibhai Tyaballi v Popatlal Parbhudas Kandoba.

580-18—Tyabji D and Co, Sidick Haji Allarakhia v Ahmed Haji Allarakhia & ors, Khandwalla and Co, Jehangir M and S.

707-18—M V Gokhale, Chintamon Purshuram Parbhoo Desai and anr v Sharadabai widow.

883-18—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Uderamji Sevaram a firm.

1103-18—Judah and S, Messrs Madangopal Ramjidas a firm v Messrs Shrinivasdas Bavri a firm.

1174-18—Soonderdas and Co, Bhootaji Bhoormal a firm v Vantaddu Virayya a firm.

1241-18—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Narsidas Gangji Popat a firm v Mulji Talakshi.

1308-18—Ard H D and Co, Jitmal Gowridutt v Messrs Kashinath Banarasidas a firm, Khanderao L and M.

1329-18—Vachha and Co, Balubhai Nagindas v Tyaballi Essaji and ors, Amin & D.

1338-18—Manecklal and K. Gopaldas Laxminarayen a firm v Devji Govindji a firm.

1357-18—Wadia G and Co, Gurukhram Sadhuram a firm v Kakaram Valad Bhagirathmal and ors.

1366-18—Tyabji D and Co, M Shariff and Co a firm v Koja Tarbhai Mowji.

1370-18—Motichand and D, Lalji Doongersey a firm v Himatlal Dayabhai a firm, Amin and Desai.

1374-18—Crawford B and Co, Richard Solomon Forage v H M Hoosein Sidchi and Sons a firm, Edg G W and Co.

1378-18—Motichand and D, Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb v Messrs Ismail Mahomed and Sons, Mehta D and L.

1379-18—Hiralal Tha and Co, Thacker Lilladhar Dwarkadas a firm v H Bhokhaji and Co a firm, Jamsetji R and D.

1380-18—Captain and Vaidya, Joseph Hayum Moalam v Nissim Yaman Moosa, Payne and Co.

1405-18—Captain and V, Mulji Meghji a firm v Thakar Vallabhdas Ranchoddas a firm.

1406-18—Captain and V, Meghji Ludha a firm v Lakhmidas Narsey a firm.

1410-18—Mulji and Tha, Chunilal Balmukandas a firm v Chhaganlal Govindas & ors, Pochha and Co.

1415-18—Tyabji D and Co, Ismail Allarakhia v Gulamalli Rajaballi, Motichand & D.

1417-18—Little and Co, Moolu Memuji v Maneckji Jivaji Bhathena, Jamsetji R and D.

1418-18—Vachha and Co, Messrs Lukhmaji Tallaji and Co a firm v Rupsing Mathuradas Somji.

1428-18—Surajmal and Co, Surajmal B Mehta and anr v Gurdatsing Gulabsing.

1430-18—M B Chothia, Nanji Hirji Vyas v Pandia Ramshanker Madhowji.

1431-18—Dubash and Co, Mohanlal Tribhowandas v G Balli and Co a firm.

1438-18—N C Dalal, Jivatlal Pratapshi v Choksey Keshavlal Girdharlal.

1439-18—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Manilal Narotamdas and Co a firm v Messrs Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co a firm.

1443-18—Ragh N and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji Tyab v Sheshmal Shankerlal, H M and Co.

1444-18—Ragh N and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji Tyab v Allidina Laduk.

1446-18—Dharamsi and Co, Mathuradas Bhawan and Co a firm v Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm.

1455-18—Matubhai J and M, Haji Abdulla Haji Tyab v Shah Parmanand Karsan M B Chothia.

1456-18—Matubhai J and M, Haji Abdulla Haji Tyab v Messrs Dalichand Fulchand a firm, Khandwalla and Co.

1460-18—Mehta D and L, Messrs D Satvanaraven and Co a firm v Messrs Govindas Tulsidas a firm.

1473-18—Surveyor and Co, Ishwardas Gajanand Mody a firm v Durgabai widow.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES,

1015-18—Judah and S, (for a pauper), Bai Najboon Nissa wife of Mahomed Shafi Abdul Gaffur v Mahomed Shafi Abdul Gaffur.

1084-18—Khambatta and Co, Mia Mahomed Haji Janmahomed Chhotani v Dove Brothers Ltd.

1165-18—Ard H D and Co, Messrs Purshotam Goculdas and Co a firm v Messrs Motiram Anandji and Co a firm.

1167-18—M B Chothia, Ganpat Mahadeo v Bapu Hari Kelker.

1211-18—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Maneckkal Purshotam a firm v Gordhandas Bhaichand.

1238-18—G B Pandya, Manchubhai Kasturchand Zaveri v Mohanlal Tricumlal and ors.

1245-18—Khanderao L and M, Ranchoddas Jivabhai v G Mollini and Co.

1271-18—Little and Co, Chop Chye Seng Soon a firm v James Mackintosh and Co a firm.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1024-17—Bhimji and Co, Pranlal Tribhowandas v Manibai widow and anr, Purnanand and Co, Madh K and Ch, Part heard.

876-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Laxmichand Padamsey a firm, Edg G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1135-17—Bhimji and Co, Jagjiwan Vallabhdas a firm v Messrs E D Sassoon and Co a firm, Merwanji K and Co, Payne and Co.

849-15—Ard H D and Co, Vardhman Brothers Ltd v Messrs Ramchandra Dungarsidas a firm, Patell and Ez.

1199-16—Purnanand and Co, Jamnadas Motichand v Chandulal Bulakidas and ors, Amin and D.

1044-17—Edg G W and Co, Narayen Mahadev Ranade v Ramabai widow, Ard H D and Co.

916-17—Vachha and Co, Abdul Hoosein Mahomedally v Banoshai alias Amirbai and anr, N C Dalal.

891-16—Mulla and M, Lakhmidas Mathuradas v Mathuradas Gordhandas.

430-17—Sm B and Co, Maneckji Hormasji Nicholson v Miya Mahomed Sulleman Miya, Captain and V.

78-17—Wadia G and Co, Rustom Hormasji v Khursedji Nusserwanji Wadia and ors, M B Chothia.

510-16—Manilal and K, Balaji Bapuji a firm v R D Sethna, Ard H D and Co.

1101-18—Khambatta and Co, Amerchand Hazarimal and Co a firm v Nazar Abdulla Meharally Dharamsi, Smeth B and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

16-17—Re Darasha Dadabhai Cooper deceased, Unwalla P and P, Dossabhoy B Mistry v Jaiji D D Cooper, Khambatta and Co.

17-17—Re Khoja Karimbhai Peermahomed, Mulji and Tha, Ali Mahomed Karimbhai v Fatmabai widow K Peer Mahomed, Shroff and D.

18-17—Re John D D Almeida, Forbes and Co, Henry William Oss and anr v Louis M D Almeida, Crawford B and Co.

3-18—Re Bai Nathi Bai widow of P Muljee, Bhimji and Co, Joshi Pragji Bhanji and anr v Monghibai widow, Payne and Co.

6-18—Re Ramdas Keshavdas, Khand L and M, Gangabai widow v Sitaram Daji Gooroo Gangadasji, Tyabji D and Co, For postponement.

7-18—Re Bai Dinbai widow of Rustomji K Daruwalla, Ard H D and Co, Alamai daughter of Behramji Cooper v Bhicajee B Randalia and anr, Vachha and Co.

8-18—Re Bai Gomtibai widow of Thojeha Purshotam, Purnanand and Co, Bai Soonabai wife of Valabdas Parshotam v Tribhowandas Jragji Jetha, Madh K and Ch.

11-18—Hiralal and Co, Bai Jetha widow v Hargowandas Virchand, G B Pandia.

9-18—Re Gumanshingh Hiralal, Mulla and M, Maneckchand Ramprasad v Umarsingh Lank, Mulji and Th, For postponement.

3-17—Re Rambhau alias Ramji, Judah and S, Sillabai widow v Udhar Hariba Marootirao on behalf of minor, Sme B and Co, Amin and Desai.

14-17—Re Fakirji R Charna, Dubash and Co, Mancherji Dossabhai v Navroji F Charna, Jam R and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD.

In the Division Court No. 46.

CHAMBER SUMMONS FOR ARGUMENT.

1079-17—Edgelow G W and Co, Messrs Lakhmichand Padamsey and Co a firm v Gobruchand Kashrchand and ors, Mehta D and L, Ch S D 9-11-18.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES,

1345-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Dr Parbhudas Gokaldas and anr v Bai Diwalibai widow, Jehangir G and B, Part heard.

684-17—Jam R and D, Dosabhai Hirachand a firm v Virchand Dalchheram and anr, a firm, Hiralal Tha and Co, Khandwalla and Co, Part heard by Mars J on 16.

162-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, R D Sethna and anr v The Secretary of State for India in Council, S F Nicholson.

107-17—Patell and Ez, Narotamdas Gulabchand and anr v Kalidas Purbhudas and ors, Jamsetji R and D.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No 6-18—In person, Sunderabai widow v Sewprasadsingh Fouzdarsing, Dubash and Co.

P P No. 17-18—In person, Shankar Ganpat Lachki v Ramshanker Kondaji Bhoojbal, Amin and D.

THEFT OF A BUNDLE OF YARN.

Before Mr. F. Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Acharekar charged one Behram Madatkhan with the theft of a bundle of yarn valued at Rs. 40, from a cart which was going along the road. The bundle belonged to one Kamrudin Adamji.

The accused was arrested on suspicion by a Police peon at Durga Devi on Sunday with the bundle in his possession. A little further down the road, the policeman came across a cart which was unloading similar bundles of yarn. The owner identified the bundle.

The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

OPIUM AND COCAINE PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. Oliveira convicted and sentenced, to two months' rigorous imprisonment each two Mahomedans for possessing without a licence 8 pounds of opium valued at Rs. 320.

Mr. Oliveira convicted and sentenced one Mahmed Yakub Khan to one month's rigorous imprisonment for the unlicensed possession of 12½ grains of cocaine.

RANGOON RICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 9.

The rice commissioner intimates that henceforth licenses must be obtained for all destination including India, the Straits and Ceylon before shipping bills are presented at the Custom House. Prices which have been unchanged for some days rose yesterday to over 400 but fell this morning, rising later to 404. The new crop rice is quoted Rs. 360 for three months, February to April.

STERLING TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

ISSUE OF A MILLION STERLING.

The officiating Controller of Currency, has issued the following notice dated Calcutta, Nov. 7:—

It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are prepared to issue sterling telegraphic transfers (either immediate or deferred) on the Secretary of State for India in London up to an aggregate amount of £1,000,000, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The rate for immediate transfers will be 1s. 5 31/32d. the rupee and that for deferred transfers 1s. 6 1/32d. the rupee.

(2) The sterling drafts issued will be in multiples of £1000 and no single draft will be issued for a smaller amount than £10,000.

(3) The sterling drafts will be issued at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

(4) All applications for sterling drafts should be addressed to the Controller of Currency at Calcutta and should reach him, as regards Calcutta tenderers not later than 12 noon Standard time on Thursday the 14th. November 1918, and as regards Bombay and Madras tenderers, not later than 1-30 p.m. Standard time on the same day.

NOTE:—Applicants residing in Bombay and Madras may send their applications by post or by wire as may be most convenient to them.

(5) If the amount of applications received by that time is in excess of the total amount offered by Government, each applicant will be granted such sum out of the total amount available as may be decided by the Controller of Currency.

If the application is for the issue of a sterling draft at Calcutta, the Controller of Currency on sanctioning it will advise the applicant and send him a receivable order on the Bank of Bengal for the amount to be paid in respect of the draft. The applicant will pay the money into the Bank of Bengal and on his presenting the Bank's receipt for the same to the Controller of Currency the necessary intimation will be telegraphed by him to the Secretary of State.

When the Controller of Currency sanctions an application for the issue of a transfer at Bombay or Madras, he will telegraph his decision to the Accountant General concerned. The Accountant General will take immediate steps to communicate the applicant and on the deposit of the money in the Presidency Bank, will send the necessar telegram to the Secretary of State.

ISSUE OF TREASURY BILLS.

The following notification of the Finance Department of the Government of India is published.

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

No. 3018-F—With reference to the Notification in the Finance Department No. 21490-F—Dated the 14th September 1918, it is notified for public information that—

On and after Tesday the 12th November 1918, and until further notice, Treasury Bills will be issued for a term of three months in addition to Treasury Bills for six, nine and twelve months and subject to the conditions at present applicable to the latter. With effect from the same date, a change will be made in the rates for six, nine and twelve months' Bills.

The rates with effect from the 12th November 1918 and until further notice, will then be as follows:—

For three months' Bills Rs. 98 annas fourteen per cent.

For six months' Bills Rs. 97 annas nine per cent.

For nine months' Bills Rs. 96 annas four per cent.

For twelve months' Bills Rs. Rs. 95 annas nil per cent.

BOYCOTT OF GERMAN GOODS.

A CANADIAN'S QUEER VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

Mr. N. Wentworth Woodhouse, a Canadian, now staying in Calcutta, who thinks that it is the purchasers of goods who will decide Germany's ultimate fate, writing to the press, suggests the formation of an Anti-Enemy Trade League in India. He writes: "If an enemy trading-league could be formed, and I cannot see any great difficulties in the way, it will be quite easy if the people will consent to register their names to promise not to purchase wholesale or retail goods of enemy origin imported into India. After peace is signed the rest of His Majesty's Dominions beyond the seas will be able to know who their friends are. India is anxious to be recognised by other great self-governing Dominions as an equal. But I say, that you will have to go a long way yet before Canada. Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa will agree to recognise her equality. Unfortunately for herself, India allows windy demagogues to besmirch her name by talking nonsense. There is no reason why Britain and her Dominions cannot supply every type of goods and raw material that is needed and if everyone from great firms to smallest private buyers will vow to purchase no enemy goods, one of Germany's great hopes of reinstatement will be crushed.

STORM IN MADRAS.

BUILDINGS COLLAPSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

A storm of great severity accompanied by rain and lightning, was blowing here during the whole of last night. The wind was at its height between 12 and one. Much damage appears to have been done. Many big trees have been uprooted and roads, are strewn with fallen trees and branches and many buildings also have collapsed.

CARE OF ORPHANED BABIES.

GOVERNMENT SANCTION ESTABLISHMENT OF CRECHES.

The following resolution of the Government of Bombay is published:—

It has been represented to Government that owing to the influenza epidemic a large number of babies have been orphaned. It is reported that such cases are numerous in Poona and that the Missions and other charitable Associations are unable to deal with them for lack of funds and proper staff to look after them. The only way in which Government can assist in such cases would be by establishing at Government expense creches in which the orphans can be looked after until they are reclaimed by their guardians or other relatives or handed over for care and maintenance to some orphanage or other similar institutions.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to authorise the Collectors of the districts to organise relief in the direction indicated above. Government have no objection to Mission Agency being employed in running the creches but they desire that the control should remain with the Collectors.

3. The Collectors should be requested to inform Government through the Divisional Commissioners of the action taken by th in accordance with the above instructions and submit an estimate of the cost involved.

PEOPLE'S BANK AFFAIRS.

PROSPECTS IMPROVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

The prospects of the People's Bank liquidation have very much improved and Mr. Bilimoria, the new liquidator, expects to distribute immediately a dividend of six annas in a rupee to the creditors in addition to six annas already paid. The creditors may also expect a sixteen annas payment in the course of a few months. The sale of the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Co's. Mills, now in liquidation, which is one of the big debtors of the People's Bank, has been just concluded and fifteen lakh rupees including lease money payable by the lessee, Mr. Harkishen Lal has been realised. The vendee is a Bombay firm which proposes to remove the plants to a Bombay site.

CHINESE YOUTH RUNS AMOK.

SOME PEOPLE INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 9.

(*Delayed in transmission.*)

A young Chinaman ran amok last night in the thickly populated streets and a sergeant of police and five or six others have been admitted into hospital with cuts from 'dah' carried by the Chinaman. He was finally stopped by a blow with a stool and is in hospital.

SILVER WEDDING FUND.

The Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Silver wedding Fund for the Bombay Presidency has received the following donations since the publication of the last list. The total donations now amount to Rs. 260,000.

Through Lt.-Col. Wodehouse, H. H. the Rani Saheb of Kolhapur, Rs. 5,000 other sum Rs. 678. Thorough Major H. S. Strong:—Collection from Aden through Mrs. M. Richardson and Mrs. Thubron Rs. 4,963. Through J. A. G. Wales for West Khandesh Rs. 3,560. Through Mrs. Turner Dharwar Rs. 6,394 and other ornaments. Through Mrs. Westropp Poona:—Through Lady Jehangir Members of New Club Rs. 82. Lady Jehangir Rs. 50. Through Miss B. Mustapha Khan:—Mrs. H. Ahmedbhoy Rs. 50 other sums Rs. 64. Through J. N. Kabraji, Bijapur Rs. 901. Through the Administrator, Sawantwadi, Rs. 457. Through Lt.-Col. Condon, Wadhwan Rs. 100. Through A. E. L. Emanuel:—Through Mrs. Bose Rs. 6,000. Through Lt.-Col. T. Oldfield, Sorath Prant Rs. 3,760. Through Mrs. Fowler, Karachi, Rs. 3,074. 5 gold rings and two gold pins. Through E. J. Bolus, Larkhana Rs. 9,380 and War Bonds Rs. 200. Through Mrs. Smart, Godhra:—Raja of South Rs. 1,073. Through J. M. Shah Rs. 990. Through G. P. Desai Rs. 60. Other sums Rs. 25. Through Mahalkari Jawhar Rs. 125. Through R. E. Gibson, Hyderabad, Rs. 380 and Rs. 73 silver articles.

The following and other sums totalling Rs. 7,647 have been sent by E. L. Moysey for Thar and Parkar Districts. Mirpurkhas Taluka Rs. 1,597. Gajarsing for Harasing Rs. 50. Gulam Md. Ali Deh Rs. 200. Panchayat Digri Rs. 60. Panchayat Tando Jan Md. Rs. 74. Other sums Rs. 486. Diplo Taluka Rs. 74. Jamesabad Taluka Rs. 1,286. Panchayat Chachro Rs. 50. Other sums Rs. 126. Mitha Taluka Panchayat Goth Islamkot Rs. 60. Panchayat Goth Kerar Rs. 75. Arya Samaj Mithi Rs. 150. Panchayat Goldsmiths Goth Rs. 60. Panchayat Kerar Rs. 127. Panchayat Lohana Rs. 175. Panchayat Kerar Rs. 735. Panchayat Lakma Rs. 195 Panchayat Mithi Rs. 140. Panchayat Goth Kerar Rs. 100. Panchayat Lohana Rs. 267. Other sums Rs. 160. Nagar Taluka Rs. 160. Pithoro Taluka Rs. 755. Sanghar Taluka Mr. Sherali Shet Rs. 50. Other sums Rs. 72. Himarkot Taluka Rs. 356.

Through Mr. J. Ghosal Satara:—Through Mr. and Mrs. Kale:—Sh. S. Mai Saheb Chafalkar of Chafal Rs. 50. Other sums Rs. 150. Through Mr. and Mrs. Bavadekar:—S. S. Ranisaheb Bhosale of Satara Rs. 50. Other sums Rs. 50. Through F. C. Ghaisas and D. G. Agashe Rs. 200. Through N. G. Patwardhan Rs. 84. Through Phadke Rs. 52. Net proceeds of dramatic performance Rs. 175. Other sums Rs. 100.

Through Mrs. Street:—Through Ruttonji Dorabji Proceeds show at West End Cinema Rs. 150. Through Hlburn Rs. 200. Other sums Rs. 64.

Through Mrs. Sloane Thana:—Through Mr. B. N. Sanjana Rs. 85. Through Korelar Rs. 155. Through Mrs. Thakor Rs. 61. Through Mrs. Koshe Rs. 170. Through Mrs. Merchant Rs. 80. Through Mrs. B. Dev Rs. 191. Through Mrs. Sloane Rs. 95. Other sums Rs. 117.

The Rangoon Port Commissioner has appointed a committee to reconsider the question of increase in the employees' pay owing to rise in the prjce of food-stuffs.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Teachers' Association of Bombay, Annual Meeting, St. Xavier's College Hall.

Adjourned meeting of the Medical profession, Bombay Medical Union Rooms, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, 7 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, a special meeting for the presentation of the Campbell Memorial Medal to Dr. Jivanji Jamshetji Modi by his Excellency Lord Willingdon at 5-30 p.m.

Meeting of Council of Bombay Presidency Association, Esplanade Road, Fort, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 14.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Cathedral High School, Annual Sports, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 2-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 22.

Tata Iron and Steel Co., extraordinary general meeting of shareholders to confirm resolutions passed at the meeting on 7th November, 1918, Navsari Buildings, 3-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 18.

Exemption Tribunal, meets at 11 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Howitt Phillips.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 6-30 and Bandman Opera Co. 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West-End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

REMEDIOS.—10th November, 1918, at Thana, Annie Mabel, aged 9 years, the beloved daughter of Mr. John Remedios, Accountant, Chief Auditor and Accountant's Office, G. I. P. Railway.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Miss Gulbai K. Hormusjee begs to thank her many kind friends and relatives for the expression of their sympathy in her recent sad bereavement, and regrets her inability to acknowledge each of them individually Ardgowan—Bamblipitya.
Colombo, Nov. 4, 1918.

BAND AT YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, (I. D. F.) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 6 p.m., to-day.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1/17th B. B. and C. I. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.) will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Bombay Gymkhana commencing at 6-15 p.m., (S.T.)

ISMAILI FEVER RELIEF DISPENSARY.

Public subscriptions to this dispensary to the extent of Rs. 6,430 are acknowledged.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during October, was 510, of whom 407 were males and 53 females.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Central Telegraph Office notifies: Stations south or Nellore on the east coast of India and east of Arconam are cut off from telegraphic communication with the North, West and South; probably caused by floods.

There will be serious delay to all classes of traffic addressed to Madras and connected stations, Ceylon, and the far east via Madras.

E. D. SASSOON AND CO.'S CRICKET CLUB.

The third gathering of E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Cricket Club was held on Sunday on Plot No. 6, Oval, when a cricket match between the Mills and the Office staffs was played, the former winning by 76 runs, for which they deserved congratulations. After the match was over, the prize distribution gathering was formed, when Mr. A. J. Raymond was voted to the chair and Mrs. Raymond distributed the prizes. Mr. M. D. Pai, Honorary Secretary of the Club, read out a short sketch of the office club and requested Mrs. Raymond to give away gold medals to Mr. S. Moore for batting and Mr. U. J. Shroff for heading the bowling list with an average of 5.37 per wicket. In batting Mr. M. D. Pai stood first with an average of 35.34 per inning, but as he already held one medal from the Club in 1913, it was his wish that another member should share the same honour, so the Committee decided to give the batting prize to Mr. S. Moore, the Captain of the Club, who was the next claimant. Mr. A. J. Raymond, the president of the gathering, replied in a suitable way encouraging the members of the Club. After passing a vote of thanks to Mr. A. J. Raymond for presiding over the gathering and to Mrs. Raymond for giving away the prizes, the gathering dispersed for refreshments.

A QUERY.

Sir,—If you or any of your readers know what became of the sons of Narayan Swami who were kept in France. Please oblige with a reply on the following address—Yours, etc.,

N. A. PARNAIK.
Retired Deputy Collector.
Delhi Gate, Ahmednagar.

BURMA'S MORTALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 9.

Last week 237 cholera cases and 217 deaths occurred in Burma, most of the cases and deaths occurring in three districts.

PUBLIC CREMATORIUM FOR BOMBAY.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

QUESTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy presiding when the question of crematorium was discussed at a very great length. A good deal of solicitude for the orthodox opinion of the principal communities in Bombay was shown by the Corporators on the score that crematorium was against their religious ideas. It was, however, decided to refer the question to a Committee for them to submit a report to the Corporation.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Prabhoodas Lodhabhai Modistatting that Ovalwadi Lane in Vithalwadi is in an extremely insanitary and filthy condition; that the privies of some of the houses in the lane are not daily cleaned; that the filth, refuse, etc., remain lying on the road for days together; that the lane is not metalled for some years past; that refuse, etc., from two houses which are being repaired in the lane are thrown on the road causing great inconvenience to the pedestrians; that water from a well situated in the middle of the lane is allowed to run on the road forming pools which breed mosquitoes; that refuse from a coal shop is thrown on the road where it remains for a long time; that a latrine situated in the lane is fully exposed to the public view and is in an abominable condition; that cows and buffaloes are kept on the road; and that milkmen carry on their trade on the road without any license and commit all sorts of nuisances. He requested that as there was a serious apprehension of a third attack of influenza in the City the lane might be immediately put in good and sanitary condition.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla moved that the letter be sent to the Commissioner for disposal.

Dr. D. B. Master moved an amendment asking for a report.

Dr. Jehanjir Carsetji seconded and the amendment was passed.

A PUBLIC CREMATORIUM.

The Corporation then considered a letter from Mr. H. A. Talcherkar—stating that in the year 1887 the then Acting Municipal Commissioner seriously took up the question of putting up a public crematorium in the City, of which estimates were prepared and a model exhibited in the Municipal Council Hall but that the matter was eventually shelved in consequence of some opposition from a certain section of ultra-orthodox Hindus; that times were greatly altered since then and that advanced classes among the Hindus would not in these times be solw in appreciating the advantages of scientific cremation in comparison with the primitive, expensive and gruesome system of burning bodies in the open; that if the Municipality were to set up in a central and convenient place a decent crematorium properly equipped for use at a reasonable cost, which should be less than what the ordinary method costs, many would come forward to take advantage of it; that the process being perfectly innocuous, the crematorium surrounded by high walls, with sacred templeshaped terminals, could be safely set up in the most crowded locality and that the use of it should be optional, no compulsion being contemplated. He added that rather than see bodies treated sacriligiously and left half burnt, the mourners would far prefer *jal-samadha*, sea-burial, by employing native craft and consigning the remains, properly weighed, to the deep if some one set the example under the guidance from the authorities.

There was also a letter from Mr. C. Tejpal stating that continuous difficulties were being felt at present at the Hindu funerals and that in all parts of the country dead bodies "remain uncleared for days and the caste people are found unable to cope with the task for one reason or another," that in cities like Baroda, Rajkot, Surat, etc., and even in Bombay and Poona which boast of volunteers the mourners (Daghooes) had to wait for fuel for hours and that in the meantime the dead were heaped up together near dirty water where they were likely to be kicked or otherwise insulted. He suggested that every big city in India should be equipped with Hindu undertakers and crematoriums and submitted that the rich and the educated who seemed to show reluctance to attend funerals under the present circumstances, and the dependant servants and the busy merchants or clerks who could not afford ample time would bless the crematoriums. He stated further that the object of establishing Hindu undertakers with 'Khandhias' or carriages and of crematoriums was not to reduce the respect and good feeling towards the dead but to increase the same; that the reluctant people would always regularly attend the funerals while the rich would be able to show true good feeling by contributing handsomely towards the permanent funds for the same and that the poor would be spared from the increased costs and troubles. He added that crematoriums would supply unalloyed ashes to the relatives of the dead who now got the ashes mixed with other matter and that the process would spare the public from many dangers and nuisance.

DR. BATLIWALLA MOVES FOR A COMMITTEE.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla moved that the letters be referred to a Committee for report in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner. That was a matter for Hindus to consider and he suggested as many Hindu members should sit on the Committee as possible.

Dr. R. T. Nariman seconded.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said there had already been a change in the feeling of the Hindu community on the question since it was brought before the Corporation on the last occasion, some thirty years ago. There was a change not only among the Hindus, but the question was agitating the minds of other communities, as was seen from newspaper correspondence lately. He thought that there should be not only Hindu members on the Committee, but a few more European and Parsi names should also be added to the list. It would be possible to consider in the Committee whether a general scheme, not confined to any one community, was feasible or not. He was not referring to any particular community, and he did not see any reason why the other communities should have no opportunity of discussing the question simply because one particular community objected to it. He, therefore, proposed that the names of the following gentlemen be also added to the Committee:—Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Rahimtullah, Mr. R. D. Hughes, Mr. Hussenbhoy Lalji, Dr. Jehangir, etc.

Mr. H. D. Nanavatty thought there would be a great deal of confusion by the addition of so many names to the list. He thought it was better to have a small committee to discuss the question. He moved that the letter of the Standing Committee be recorded together with the records. He thought there would be sufficient time to discuss the question at a later date, and there was no particular hurry.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia seconded.

"OPPOSED TO RELIGIOUS PREJUDICES."

Mr. Mulji B. Barabhaya thought that some of the orthodox Hindus from outside should be asked to help the deliberations of the Committee. The whole idea was opposed to the religious prejudices of the Hindu community. Although he was in favour of a crematorium personally, the orthodox people were against the idea, and they should be on the Committee. It was outrageous to the ideas of the Hindu community and they should be consulted first before doing any thing in the matter.

Mr. Maganlal Khakker agreed with the previous speaker, and said they should have a public meeting for the discussion of this question.

Dr. M. C. Javle thought that nothing would be lost if the matter was referred to a Committee. He had consulted the opinion of many Hindu leaders in Bombay and they were all in favour of the crematorium. He did not understand why Dr. Sukhia objected to the idea of a Committee. They committed themselves to nothing by referring the matter to a Committee; only if feasible, they would act on their report to the Corporation. The time had come for them to consider the question of a crematorium, and it would be better if the matter were referred to a Committee.

"HINDUS AGAINST."

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said the idea of a crematorium had created a considerable feeling of uneasiness not only among the Hindus. Mr. Talcherker was the only man who had written asking for a crematorium. The leaders of the Hindu community were against the idea. When the question was brought before the Corporation last time Rao Saheb Mandlik was against the idea. The Hindu ceremonies before the funeral pyre would be interfered with by having a crematorium. He would ask Dr. Javle to go before the Hindu community first and educate them in the matter. The Corporation must have some regard for the feelings of the orthodox people, and even by considering the matter they would be injuring their feelings, and the present was not the time for doing so. They were doing all this on the writing of one Mr. Talcherker.

Dr. Sukhia: What is he?

Dr. Dadachanji: I do not know. Continuing, he said he opposed the question of a Committee.

Mr. R. D. Hughes said as a European who had been in India for the last many years, he would welcome any idea of a crematorium for Europeans. He would be glad to serve on any committee that might be appointed.

Mr. F. A. M. Vincent said if there were a large number of Hindus, Parsis and Europeans, who desired to have a crematorium surely it was for the Corporation to consider the matter. It seemed to him that the appointment of a small committee was a good thing to sift the opinion and come to a decision whether the time was ripe or not, and whether there was a public demand or not. If they decided that there was a public demand they could then have a crematorium. There was no question of touching orthodox opinion here. They could either make use of the crematorium or not as they liked. During the last two months his Water Police must have had to dispose of some 70 or 80 bodies that had been washed up and were floating on the Bunder. Every day two or three bodies had to be destroyed, and it was not a pleasing task for the Police. He was present on the burning grounds at Haines Road and Queen's Road on the day when the mortality was the greatest, with the Governor, and he knew that the difficulties the poorer classes had, were enormous and they were all very sorry for the poor at the time. Some of them who bury their dead, although they are Hindus, would very much like to avail themselves of the crematorium. They were not to consider whether the idea was approved by the orthodox people or not.

The Hon. Sir D. M. Petit said he fully sympathised with the object and supported it. There was no question of closing the burning grounds in case they had a crematorium; it was only a question of having a crematorium, and those who wanted to make use of it could do so. He did not think that there was any opposition as to that. Those who did not like it might confine themselves to old methods. He did not see any reason for orthodox Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis for opposing the erection of a crematorium.

"CREMATORIUM WILL SAVE TIME AND MONEY."

Mr. S. D. Navalkar supported the idea. If there were a crematorium, Hindus could burn their bodies in quicker time and then attend to their other work. At the present time they had to wait too much at the burning ground, and sometimes bodies were half burnt before the pyre was removed. By having a crematorium they would be saving the time of the poorer classes. It would be also a cheaper thing than the present methods. People had complained at the burning grounds during the last epidemic that if there were a crematorium they would have used it. The Committee of the Corporation might ask for the opinion of the orthodox people.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji thought it was not for the Corporation to take up this question, as it was a very delicate one. The question was whether the Hindus were prepared for the idea of a crematorium. He agreed with Dr. Dadachanji that that was not the time for stirring up feelings. They must have first of all an educative propaganda, and the Hindu members could take it up very well.

TOO EXPENSIVE.

Mr. J. A. Wadia saw no harm in referring the question to the Committee as they would not lose anything by it. He did not think, however, that any one outside the Hindu community would make use of it. Although the Parsi community was an enlightened one he did not think they could get more than 5 per cent. of the Parsis in favour of the idea. At Golder's Green in London the cost of cremating a body was as much as £2, and in Bombay the burning expenses amounted to Rs. 11. That was a great point with poor people, and they could not afford to spend that amount. About the feelings of any community nobody asked them to go there instead of going to other places. If the crematorium was acceptable to Hindu he did not know why they should not have it, but the expenses were too great.

Mr. Jehangir Petit was in favour of the motion. If one section of the community did not want to use the crematorium it was for them to say so, and he saw absolutely no objection in sending the question to a Committee of the Corporation.

Mr. Mandlik was opposed to the idea as it would create a great deal of agitation among the Hindus. He did not think they could get two hundred Hindu signatures to a letter to the Corporation asking for a crematorium. He moved an amendment that the question be postponed for two months and that Mr. Talcherker be asked to send a duly authorised representation of the Hindus to the Corporation.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker seconded it. He wanted the members of the orthodox section to sit on the Committee.

Mr. Vincent asked why they should share the question with the public in that manner. The Corporation was a body of responsible citizens, and the Committee was asked to make an enquiry into the question. They could appoint a small sub-committee and thus sound public opinion on the matter. If Mr. Mandlik wanted a petition signed by two hundred people he would undertake to get it in half-an-hour. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee, and he, knew what great trouble they had had in burning the bodies at the ghat.

Mr. J. P. Orr was against the appointment of a committee. Unless they had a large body of public opinion they could not go into the question and the Corporation should have greater amount of support behind them before they appointed a committee.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir agreed with Mr. Orr. Unless there was an absolute necessity for a crematorium they should not appoint a committee to go into the question. In Paris where they had a first crematorium the expense was something like Rs. 200, and very few poor people could afford such a luxury. As for Mr. Vincent's undertaking to get 200 signatures, the police could get 200 signatures on any subject within half-an-hour. (Laughter.)

Dr. Sukhia opposed the appointment of a committee, and he read what had happened in the Corporation some thirty years ago.

OLD ORDER CHANGED.

Mr. R. S. Navaiker said times had much changed since 1888. Formerly one objection was that the bodies should come in contact with the ground but since the new arrangement on the burning ground that was not possible. The question was very ripe for action now. If they had a municipal crematorium any one who wanted to make use of it could do so. Mr. Cowasji was against burning bodies and hence he had brought so many objections.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy thought nothing would be lost in referring the question to a Committee, although he was told that the cost was exorbitant—something like Rs. 30 lakhs.

Mr. Chunilal Mehta: No.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha said it had been a long practice that whenever such questions were brought before the Corporation it was because there was a large body of public opinion behind them. He thought they should have a full report from their own Commissioner before they did anything in the matter. He would therefore move an amendment that in view of circumstances attending at the Hindu burning ground during the last epidemic the Municipal Commissioner be requested to favour the Corporation with his opinion on the subject of future burning of Hindu bodies in case of an epidemic. If the Commissioner was in favour of the idea they could then take it up.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said he was sorry that such a simple proposition should have taken such a turn. What did the amendment of Sir Dinshaw amount to? He said they should not take any action unless they had the opinion of the community, and he proposed to ask the Commissioner for a report. He (Mr. Mehta) could justly claim to have had considerable experience in the disposal of their bodies at the Hindu ground during the last epidemic. One thing that had struck him was the welcome change in the orthodox members of the community who wanted to have a crematorium, and who expressed their opinion that on occasions like these a crematorium was a good thing and it was high time that it was introduced. Not only that was the opinion of the general public, but the Committee of the Hindu burning ground were themselves considering this question. That to his mind was a complete answer to those who were asking for two hundred signatures, to be brought and those who asked that the question should be postponed. When the question was brought forward in 1887 in the Corporation they were more enlightened then than they were now. A committee was appointed then to go into the question of cost and after thoroughly discussing the question it was found that the cost of burning a body was Rs. 5 at that time in Bombay, and the cost of cremating it would not exceed Rs. 3 per body. From the Hindu point of view it was very important that the ashes should be recovered and that could be easily done in a crematorium.

Mr. Maganlal Khakkar: What about ceremonies?

Mr. Mehta said ceremonies could easily be performed in the crematorium, and orthodox opinion would be satisfied. The time had come when the question should be seriously considered. If they considered it in a practical manner only practical conclusions could be arrived at.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla in replying to the debate said they could discuss the question in a cool manner in a committee. The Committee would consider all the feelings of the Hindu community. Opinions mentioned 30 years ago were not certainly the opinion mentioned at the present time. There were no Home Rulers 30 years ago in India, but there were Home Rulers in every nook and corner in India at the present time. He thought the Committee would consider all sides of the question and come to a definite decision.

MOTION CARRIED.

All the amendments were then put to vote and were rejected by large majorities and the original motion of referring the question was passed.

The Corporation then adjourned.

FIRST RAILWAY CONFERENCE

PUBLIC MEETING AT BARODA.

A public meeting of the citizens of Baroda was held under the auspices of the Baroda Millowners' Association on the 10th instant, Mr. Maganlal Hargovindas Kantawala presiding, when Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey spoke on the objects of the Railway Conference, and showed how imperative it was to hold such assemblies. His account of the grievances of the Indian passengers very much impressed the audience. Thirty-one delegates to the Conference were enrolled at this meeting. A vote of thanks to the chair and to Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey terminated the proceedings.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE FUND.

The following further subscriptions are acknowledged by the Secretary:—

Mr. Chaturbhuj Govindji, Rs. 100; Mr. S. G. Banker, Rs. 50; Y. A. Desai, Rs. 50; Messrs. Jivanlal and Co., Rs. 50; Mr. Kavasji Faramji. Rs. 25; Mr. Karsandas Ranchhoddas, Rs. 25; Mr. Kilachand Devchand, Rs. 25; Mr. Hoosenally A. Laljee, Rs. 25; Sheriff D. Kanji, Rs. 25; Mr. Shantidas Asjkaran Shah. Rs. 10; Messrs. Shah Champsi Bhara and Co., Rs. 10; Mr. Abji Shivji Sheth, Rs. 10; Mr. Raghavji Purshottam, Rs. 10; Mr. Bhawanji Harbhum, Rs. 10; Mr. Gordhandas Bhimji, Rs. 5; Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Rs. 5; Total Rs. 410; already acknowledged Rs. 1,456; Grand Total Rs. 1,866. The public are earnestly requested to help this popular movement by contributing to the above fund by sending donations to the General Secretaries, First Railway Conference, 303, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRAVANCORE MAHAJAN SABHA AND REFORMS.

RELATIONS BETWEEN DARBAR AND PARAMOUNT POWER.

(From a correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 11.

The Associated Press message appearing in newspapers that the Travancore Mahajara Sabha's opinion on the Indian Reform was characterised by the Travancore Government as "unauthorised and uncalled for" is incorrect. When the Sabha's resolutions were placed before the Travancore Government for any action they thought proper, the Government replied appreciating their loyalty resolutions and observed: "The Government are constrained to observe that the resolutions three to six relate to matters affecting the relations between the Darbar and the Paramount Power which are governed by a treaty. The Government regret and are surprised that the Sabha which you represent should have thought it proper to discuss and pass resolutions on such matters."

After giving the gist of resolutions referred to above the "Western Star," a local English paper says: "It strikes us that the idea of elected representatives of the subjects in a Native State being pitted against their Sovereign should be elect to be present or his nominee in a discussion of the problems concerning the State at a general assemblage of all Princes and Chiefs with the Viceroy as President is most preposterous, if not revolting, to the ordinary conceptions of the relations that ought to exist between a Prince and his subjects. We shudder to think of the consequences to the established system of law and order in a monarchical form of Government if the basic principles expressed in the Sabha's resolutions are to be carried out."

A PARSI'S THOUGHTFULNESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last evening a Parsi gentleman passing by the hospital bought a basket of fruit from a vendor and gave it to the patients sitting at the entrance, he was gone before anyone had the opportunity to thank him, which we hasten to do now through your paper for his thoughtful kindness.—Yours, etc.

ONE OF THE BOYS.

Freeman Thomas War Hospital,
10th Nov. 1918.

WARNING TO METAL DEALERS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 9.

(Delayed in transmission.)

The Controller of Munitions issues a warning that dealers in metals who have not complied with the terms of the Munition Board's communique of July last will be dealt with under the Defence of India Act if the offence is wilful.

MEERUT RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING: THIRD DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Nov. 11.

A fairly interesting card was put forward for the final day's racing to-day and a large attendance was attracted to the course. The sport was of good class, but at times had surprising issues. The Bookmakers had bad time throughout the meeting. Capt. Malone has filled the office of Judge, Mr. Fawcett has done handicapping and Lieut.-Col. Mellor has borne a greater share of the responsibilities for running the meeting with credit.

Details:—

THE SAHARANPUR PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 750; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 150. Handicap for C. B. Horses.
Sirdar Sant Singh Chjachhi and Lieut.-Col. Cook Young's AMPHYTRION, 7-7, Northmore 1
Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE, 9-12, Quinn 2
Mr. A. Beedham's ATLANTA, 6-0 (cd. 6-7), Abdul Khaliq 3
Also ran:—Apple Pie 6-12 (cd. 7-3).
Betting:—Seven to two on Amphytrion, threes Red Duke, tens the others.
The race:—Won by a short head, distance between second and third.
Time:—2 mins. 43⅘ secs.

THE FAREWELL PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 750; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 150. Handicap for Arab Ponies 14-2 and under.
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's HURMAN, 6-10, Northmore 1
Mr. G. M. Hamer's BRITISH, 8-10, Ruiz 2
Raja Sir Hari Singh's PHAROAH, 6-9, Moosamdin 3
Also ran:—Iron Chest 9-6, Garland 8-10, Mubrook 7-9, Nasibdar 7-2, Old Joe 6-0 (cd. 6-9).
Betting:—Three to two each against Hurman and Garland, twos Pharoah, fives British, nines Mubrook, twelves the rest.
The race:—Won by a head, four lengths between second and third.
Time:—2 mins. 53 4/5 secs.

THE NOVEMBER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 750; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 150. Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under.
Mr. Erme St. Fraser's LADY LYRIC, 9-12, Buckley 1
Mr. Sydney Smith's AVANTI, 10-7, Harrison 2
Moulvi Mohamed Jam Khan's AMALGAM, 10-5, Ruiz 3
Also ran:—Gipsy King 8-4 (cd. 8-7), First Chance 7-13.
Betting:—Three to one on Lady Lyric, threes against Avanti, sixes Amalgam, more than ten the others.
The race:—Won by 1½ lengths, 4 lengths between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 46 4/5 secs.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.
Mr. A. Hope's HUNYADI, 9-5, Harrison ... 1
Maharaja of Patiala's LEBANON, 9-6, Quinn 2
Thakur Rajendra Singh's DIANA, 8-4 (cd. 8-7), Ruiz 3
Also ran:—Bachelor's Knot 7-0.
Betting:—Five to two on Hunyadi, threes Diana, fours Lebanon and fives Bachelor's Knot.
The race:—Won by six lengths, four lengths between second and third.
Time:—2 mins. 10 secs.

THE SERVICE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. Welter Handicap for Horses, property of Officers of the Army, Navy, I.D.F. and Police on full pay, to be ridden by qualified to enter or licensed jockeys.
Brig.-General Gordon's BLACKWATER, 9-12, Mr. Drake 1
Capt. Kexp's BLUE SAPPHIRE, 10-8, Owner 2
Mr. Hammer's LAST SPOT, 10-12, Capt. Bernard 3
Also ran: Llansinfried 11-7, Bezek 10-3.
Betting:—Twos each against Llansinfried. Last Spot, Blue Sapphire, Blackwater, sixes Bezek.
The race:—Won by one length, 1 length between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 12 1/5 secs.

THE ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. Handicap for Arab Ponies 14-2 and under, that have run, but have not won at the meeting.
Maharaja of Patiala's CRUSADER, 8-13, Quinn 1
Messrs. Calder and Dillon's TAGALIE, 8-0, Buckley 2
Moulvi Mohamed Jan Khan's BRANDY II., 8-2, Melsom 3
Also ran:—Lightning 8-13, Promise Me 7-4, Newmarket 7-0 (cd. 7-2), Little Soldier 6-12.
Betting:—Evens Crusader, twos against Lightning, five to two against Tagalie, sevens each Promise Me, Newmarket and Brandy II and twenties Little Wonder.
The race:—Won by ¾ length, ½ length between second and third.
Time:—1 min. 8 1/5 secs.

In STEEPLECHASE Race, no horse having completed the course, the race was declared "no race."

THE LATE MR. COLLINSON.

(From a Correspondent.)

His many friends will regret to learn of the death, on the 8th instant, at the ripe age of 77 of Mr. Collinson Shorrock of Blackburn.

On first coming to India the late Mr. Collinson joined the Morarji Gokaldas Mill in Bombay as Weaving Master, later migrating to Ahmedabad, where he served at the Shahpur and the Ahmedabad Ginning Mills. Subsequently he joined the Maneckchock Mills and gained a high reputation as manager. To better his prospects with a fine offer from Messrs. Mafatlal and Chandulal, he, conjointly with them, started the Shorrock Mills, where his qualifications and wide experience have resulted in placing this Company in a position second to none in the city of Ahmedabad.

A few years ago, through his advice the same agents procured a newly built mill in Nadiad, which has attained a position well "to the right of the line."

It may safely be said that his was one of the most prosperous careers in the Mill industry, although in the early part he had butted up against difficulties and had to overcome prejudices which discouraged him. The industry loses one of its best men, and Ahmedabad one of its oldest English residents.

He leaves a widow and two sons, the latter employed by the same worthy Agents, both of whom it is expected will do honor in their professional capacity to their father's memory.

THE EPIDEMIC.

SUNDAY'S TOTAL MORTALITY: 102.

For 24 hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday	102
For preceding 24 hours	113
For corresponding period last year ..	85

Sunday's mortality figures show a decrease of 11 from those of Saturday and an increase of 17, and 33 over those of the corresponding day last year and in 1916 respectively. The deaths on Sunday occurred as follow in the different wards: Fort Ward 5, Mandvi Ward 8, Bhuleshwar Ward 18, Girgaon Ward 12, Byculla Ward 15, Parel Ward, 13, Mahim Ward 17 and hospitals 14. There was no attack or death from plague, smallpox or cholera on Sunday.

INFLUENZA IN AUSTRALIA.

METHODS OF TREATMENT.

In a memorandum prepared by Dr. Paton, Director-General of Public Health, at the request of the Minister for Health Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, it is stated as probable that the infectious catarrh now prevalent in Sydney is very similar to, and perhaps identical with, the epidemic of influenza which is reported to have been raging in Europe since May last, and which it has been found impossible to combat. Sufficient time has elapsed for the infection to have reached Australia. The treatment is essentially that of a severe cold. Rest in bed on a milk diet should always be insisted on. Abundant fluids should be given; a weak lemon drink is recommended. Quinine appears to have proved rather a failure in treatment Aspirin is generally considered to be a most useful drug, 10 grains, three times a day. During an epidemic persons should not congregate in ill-ventilated buildings, or travel in crowded trains with the windows closed. Certain measures should be taken to prevent the spread of infection through the household. for this purpose free ventilation of the sick room is most important, and the patient should be warned not to cough, sneeze, or spit without covering the mouth with a handkerchief. It is probably by means of droplets of mucus from the mouth and nose expelled into the air, that infection is spread.

DEATH OF MAHARANI OF BHAVNAGAR.

A Bhavnagar correspondent wires:—

A gloom has been cast all over Bhavnagar State by the death of her Highness Raneesaheb Nandkunverba, victim to influenza, which sad event occurred on Saturday morning in Lilambag, despite skilful medical treatment. The shops, courts and schools will remain closed for three days. All business has been suspended.

MOURNING AT SANGLI.

(From a Correspondent.)

SANGLI, Nov. 11.

The news of the sudden death of her Highness Nandkunverba, Maharani of Bhavnagar, was received here this morning with profound sorrow by the Chief and Raniseheb of Sangli. All offices and schools were closed to-day in honour of the memory of her late highness.

AT KHAMGAUM.

Influenza at Khamgaum and Malkapur (Berar) has now abated. However, Mr. Vishwanath Vishnu Karve, pleader, Khamgaon, died of influenza on the 25th ultimo. The deceased gentleman was a Home Ruler and a prominent lawyer in west Berar. He was only 37 years old.

ACCIDENT ON KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

ENGINE AND BOGIES TURNED OVER.

(Associated Press.)

DHARAMPORE, Nov. 11.

The Superintendent, Kalka-Simla Railway, wires from Dharampore: Due to derailment engine and one 1st and 2nd class composite bogie turned over and one 1st and 2nd class composite bogie and one inter and third composite badly derailed. It will take two days to clear the line. Only the driver was slightly injured.

A USEFUL INSTITUTION.

The annual prize distribution of the Andheri School for boys and girls was held in the school premises on Sunday at Andheri. Amongst those present were Miss Bablibai, B.A., Mrs. Mangala Laxmi, Mrs. Madhurika and Mrs. Kanchan Laxmi and Sheth Vasanji Naranji, Dr. Ghaswala and Mr. Vakharia. Sheth Vasanji Naranji was in the chair. Mr. Manekla!, who is in charge of the boys' classes, read on behalf of Mrs. Ichhabai Manekla!, the School Mistress, the annual report which showed a good record of progress, made during the year in connection with the girls' classes, and thanked Messrs. Mulji Jetha, Dhanji Mulji, Gordhandas Jethabhai, Govindji P. Damania and Fatteehand Ruya for their help. Emphasising the deficiency of funds he appealed for help for the purposes of conducting the boys' classes and, in response to the appeal, handsome donations were promised by Sheth Vasanji Naranji, Dr. Ghaswala, the Hon. Mr. Talabhai Samaldas and Mr. Vakharia. After a programme of music and recitations, prizes were given to all the boys and girls of the school and the proceedings terminated. In view of the response received it is intended to make the boys' classes free from December next.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENT.

MR. S. G. WARTY.—Your letter is too long.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 12th November, 1918.

THE NEW GERMANY.

The armistice has been signed. In the light of that momentous and merciful fact, it becomes both relevant and permissible to speculate on the New Germany. In all discussions about Peace, there has been a general agreement that the Allies have the right, having regard to their war aims, to demand not words only but acts which will show that the "Prussian" spirit has been exorcised by the German people. There has, however, unfortunately, not been a similar agreement as regards the answer to the great question for us and the world: What are these acts to be? Will reasonable Entente agree with reasonable Germany as to their nature? Are we going to demand more or less than the public acceptance of the terms and principles of Peace laid down by President Wilson? President Wilson's last note to Germany made it quite clear that the Allied Governments are completely at one with him as regards these terms and principles, except that they desire to keep the question of "freedom of the seas" an open one and insist on compensation for the wrong done by Germany. As we pointed out on Saturday, there are, however, a certain class of persons in England and other Allied countries who have not adequately realised the conception of peace as embodied in President Wilson's addresses and endorsed by all the Allied Governments For, otherwise, it is difficult to explain the fantastic notions they seem to entertain as regards what we should demand from a Germany with which we can settle the details of peace with confidence in her good faith.

There has been no doubt that something visible and unmistakable must happen in Germany before that confidence in her good faith was generated. To-day events of the most momentous character are happening in the German Empire and a visible though sudden move towards democracy has been made. Those who have firmly retained their faith in the spiritual value of this war as a great purifying force cannot fail to see that the forces which have been set free throughout the German Empire are greater than the men they are overthrowing, greater even than the men who are now their agents. However, there are, unfortunately, some people on whom the full significance of these events seems to be lost. They would have us believe that there are no German democrats or that their conduct is such as to cut them off from democrats everywhere else, and to destroy whatever common basis of interest there might otherwise have been between the German people and the rest of the world. The "Times of India," for instance, has taken upon itself to dogmatise, that "unless convincing proof to the contrary is furnished, we cannot believe that the movement against the military autocracy in Germany is anything more than the desperate anxiety of the murderer in the dock to escape the rope." The journal proceeds, in characteristically ponderous manner:

> "These republican and revolutionary movements spring in the main from the intense longing for peace. As soon as that longing is satisfied, then we shall have to consider how much—or how little—real force there is in them. And we cannot dismiss from our minds the very ugly suspicion that the motive power behind them is at least as much to escape punishment for the national crimes as to slough off Hohenzollernism, because now it has been found not to pay."

That is carrying caution to somewhat absurd lengths; also, it seems to us that there is danger in such petty-minded interpretation of events, great in actuality and greater still in potentiality. The "Times of India" apparently cannot discern community of anything except hatred in the red light of the war. It cannot realise that the creation in due time of a constitutional and democratic Germany will be not the least of the fruits of Allied victory. And the true meaning of the events happening in Germany is to be found not in the motives suggested by the "Times," but in the fact that the German people have at long last themselves realised this truth. If national pride—a passion potent not among Germans only—has prevented them hitherto from admitting the possibility of the soul of good in evil things or the prospect of benefit from the defeat of the nation's arms, the phenomenon has been neither unusual nor unnatural.

The history of England furnishes similar examples. What sane Englishman, for instance, now has any regrets over his country's failure in the American War of Independence. If George III. had succeeded, he would not only have been dictator of American liberties but also a dictator at home. The American colonists were thus fighting the battle of British freedom as much as that of American independence. The instructed Englishman of to-day admits this fact. His ancestors did not. George III's war became unpopular only when it failed and human nature being what it is, we could not have expected war, so long as success appeared possible, to be more unpopular in Germany during the last four years than it was in England a century and a half ago, even though German freedom and political sanity are as much bound up with the defeat of Prussian militarism as British liberty and reform were in the success of the American colonists. Where in any country's history is there an instance of successful domestic resistance to a seemingly successful foreign war? And how could anyone expect national pacifism especially from a country with such a record of military success as Germany, or look for political liberty from a people so inured to the triumphs of bureaucratic autocracy as the Germans? Von Buelow and Bernhardi referred to the German Socialists as the enemies of the Prussian State and warned the public that domestic problems rather than foreign affairs might compel the Government to fight. Militarism was the breath of Prussia's nostrils and militarism the Socialists opposed. And not the least important reason why war was waged was the realisation by the Junkers that war would reduce the Socialists to impotence and, if successful, would stave off for at least a generation the menace to Prussian autocracy. The evil has recoiled on them. For the first time Prussia has waged an unsuccessful war and has brought about the inevitable nemesis in the shape of the overthrow of the system she symbolised.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Though the agenda of business before the Bombay Legislative Council last week was a short one—there was only one Bill and fewer resolutions—the business was by no means less interesting or controversial. The Cotton Control Bill, whose first reading was carried, is certainly a controversial measure and whatever the measure of support extended to it in the Council, it cannot be doubted that outside opinion is divided. In the Council Chamber itself the voice of opposition was heard, though but faintly, and notwithstanding the attempt of Lord Willingdon to belittle the opposition of Mr. Upasani, we think it is the duty of Government to take greater note of the opposition. Lord Willingdon's remarks in summing up the debate were thoroughly one-sided and merely represented the views of the bureaucracy. However that may be, the debate on the Bill itself was certainly instructive. According to Mr. Carmichael, "nomination by Government was not in much favour" and yet he would not have anything but nomination for filling up the seats on the Cotton Control Board that is to be set up under the Act. His reason is that

> "nomination by Government was calculated to provide just that degree of pressure which was needed to make a beginning. In the discussions which preceded the issue of rules under the Defence of India Act, the majority of the interests concerned expressed themselves in favour of it. This Bill is a temporary measure and the method proposed for constituting the Board is a temporary expedient. No scheme for providing representation by election was ready and it is not desirable to put into the Bill anything which might prejudice consideration of a final scheme for the constitution of an Association or whatever it may be."

Admitting all that was advanced by Mr. Carmichael against "election," it is still open to question whether, for the same reason, viz., that the measure is a temporary expedient, it is not advisable that election should be tried first, and, if it does not give satisfactory results, recourse may be had to nomination in connection with the permanent measure foreshadowed. Some of the speakers refuted Mr. Carmichael's dogmatism that "no scheme for providing representation by election was ready" by pointing out that the various interests of the trade have all their own particular organisations and appoint their office-bearers by election and not nomination. It may be that the electoral methods of these bodies are not as flawless as the elections to the House of Commons. But for a beginning at least, the existing methods are quite good and are certainly worth a trial. To say that election would not be feasible before giving it a reasonable trial is illogical. Mr. Carmichael also endeavoured to represent that when the question of control first arose the various sections of the trade were unable to help Government and that during the discussions preceding the setting up of a "Clearing House" in Bombay, "the majority of the interests concerned" were in favour of nomination. We cannot accept this statement without demur. On the contrary we have reason to believe that the majority of the interests concerned object to the nomination system favoured by Government in filling up the personnel of the Clearing House Committee. The Council would have been glad to learn from the Hon. Member in charge who were his "majority of the interests concerned." While we do not think it necessary to take Mr. Cadell seriously when he says that nomination alone was the "best suited under the circumstances," we would be pleased to learn Mr. Purshottamdas's authority for asserting that the Bill had the approval of the entire commercial community of Bombay. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee whose personnel is deserving of challenge as being one-sided, consisting as it does, with a solitary exception, of persons who are not in touch with the sentiments of the Indian section of the trade.

The Council discussed a few resolutions of general public interest, Mr. Purshottamdas leading with his resolution *re* the pilgrim tax. In the form in which it was submitted by the mover, this resolution was more calculated to discredit local self-government in the Presidency than to serve a really useful purpose, but careful scrutiny of the places mentioned in the resolution would show that, unconsciously or not, the mover was exposing official mismanagement of municipalities. Such for instance is the case of Dakore, which is still under the management of official nominees. Mr. Godbole made the resolution innocuous, by his amendment which the mover accepted without demur. Mr. Pratt warmly defended the Dakore municipality against the attacks and spoke in that vein of *mabapism* with which we have learnt to associate his name when he declared, "I *made it a statutory condition when I gave my sanction*" etc. The interest of the session reached its height when Mr. P. A. Desai, of Bijapur, moved his resolution recommending an amendment of section 16 (1-a) of the Bombay City Municipal Act so as to remove the disqualification now entailed on women, disabling them from standing for election to the Corporation. For a long time past women in the city have enjoyed the right of voting at municipal elections. They can be property owners in their own right; they can be admitted to the degrees of our universities equally with men; they can serve on the Senate of the University; they can be teachers and doctors and lecturers. But an anomalous law debars them from entering the portals of the Corporation! Mr. Desai was not too precipitate in bringing forward the resolution. The wonder is that this matter had not been brought up earlier. Apart from all considerations of sentiment or expediency, the question really is whether the time has or has not arrived for the complete emancipation of women by removing the disabilities imposed on them by the legislature. Mr. Desai made out an unanswerable for the recommendation contained in his resolution. The Bombay members, with the exception of Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, showed themselves greatly wanting in liberal feeling on this question. Mr. Sethna opened the opposition, and Sir Dinshah Petit and Mr. Chunilal Mehta joined him. They made much of the alleged anomaly of this resolution being brought forward by a Bijapur man. Their chief ground of opposition and the most formidable from their point of view was based on the fact that in matters relating to the "domestic"—to use Mr. Chunilal Mehta's language,—administration of the Corporation outsiders had no business to interfere, and if the Council passed this resolution, it would be an act of unprovoked and unwarranted interference in the affairs of the Corporation. They pleaded in effect that, in regard to these matters, they alone had the right to determine the time or the manner of change and that none besides had that right. They also emphasised that, since Mr. Desai had given notice of his resolution, notice of a similar resolution had been given in the Corporation and it had been placed on their November agenda. They entreated Mr. Desai to postpone his resolution until the Corporation had considered the resolution and arrived at "a conclusion."

Lord Willingdon's attitude at the outset was such as to discourage a less sturdy member than Mr. Desai from proceeding with his speech. His Excellency even hinted openly that the Bombay Legislative Council was not the place for this resolution, and his frequent interruptions of the speaker and imposing of the time limit in Mr. Desai's case, in contrast with the indulgence shown earlier in the day towards Mr. Purshottamdas's speech in support of the Cotton Bill, conveyed the impression that Lord Willingdon was unsympathetic, if not altogether opposed, to the resolution. This, no doubt, gave zest to the opposition of the faithful Mr. Sethna, who went as far as Germany for a quotation in support of his position and trotted out the hackneyed dictum of some German anti-suffragist who declared that the sphere of woman in Germany was "the Kaiser, the kitchen, the children and the church." In consonance with this happy thought, Mr. Sethna proceeded to lay down for the Indian woman, "the king, the kitchen, the children and the temple." If Mr. Sethna is enamoured of Prussian ideals he is in a bad way in these days. Mr. C. V. Mehta, outdid a born bureaucrat in adducing all the reasons that under other circumstances a bureaucrat might have advanced *mututis mutandis* against the granting of political rights to Indians. His enquiry as to what would happen if the Corporation were not prepared to accept the suggestion of the Council was childish. The Corporation is subordinate to the Provincial Legislature and has to accept the laws passed by it. It is astonishing that an enlightened man like Sir Dinshah Petit should have taken up an attitude of uncompromising opposition. He denounced the recommendation as "an experiment of a revolutionary character" and audaciously declared that this was a revolutionary proposal of the kind which was "not liked by the Corporation of Bombay, by the people of Bombay and by the women of Bombay." What is the authority for this declaration? The mofussil members heartily supported the resolution. Mr. Pratt made an ineffective speech in which he neither supported nor opposed the resolution, and abstained later on from voting. Mr. Keatinge made a brief speech supporting the resolution, while Mr. Cadell opposed it. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah spoke for the Government, but added practically nothing new to the discussion. He endeavoured to marshal all that had been said against the resolution and minimised what had been said in its favour. The attitude of the Government was on the whole one of indifference, though of lip sympathy there was a great deal. Ultimately the resolution was carried by a majority. We hope the Government will rise to the occasion by fulfilling Lord Willingdon's observation that when once a resolution of this kind was accepted the executive Government should give effect to it as soon as possible.

Notes of the Day.

The Great Storm.

Germany is at last finding herself. Revolutionary outbreaks have occurred in various parts of the land, and at the same time a Regency has been proclaimed in Berlin. We have to discriminate the incidents attending the organisation of the new Government with Prince Max as Regent and Herr Ebart as Chancellor, from the activities of the Red Flaggers in important cities, including Berlin and Kiel. In the proclamation, signed by Ebart, Scheidemann and Landsberg on behalf of the New Government, it is said that the people's release has been consummated and that the Socialist-Democrat party has undertaken the Government. But, along with this bid for power by the Social-Democrats, has come also the outburst of the Soviet fever in different parts of the land. The Kiel mutiny led the way, but now there are Soviet organisations competing for power and succeeding, not in Kiel only, but in Hanover, Berlin, Munich, Cologne, Stuttgart, Frankfort, Wurtemberg, and Hamburg, among other places. The New Government is obviously trying to ride the storm, but will it succeed in controlling the disintegration of the German Empire? Bavaria is no longer a kingdom and in Wurtemberg, a republic has been proclaimed. The question is, are we going to witness a semi-Socialistic revolution or a Bolshevik tide in Germany?

"A Social Republic"

Calm in Germany is not going to be restored by the mailed fist of Monarchy, let alone Kaiserism. Who would have believed a few weeks ago that the mob would to-day march singing the Marsellaise in the streets of Berlin? "Long live the Social Republic!" is a cry which is enough to turn Bismarck in his grave. The most noticeable feature of the situation is that the troops in several centres have sided with the Soviets. The Council of Workmen and Soldiers in Berlin have declared a general strike and proclaimed a "Social Republic." This surely is not in support of the Regency, which is not wholly "Socialistic," nor a "Republic." Reuter told us a few days ago that the Government of the Kaiser were taking zealous steps against the influx of Bolshevik leaders from Russia, Poland and the Ukraine. Anyhow the idea of "Soviet control" has gained a footing in Germany.

"A Bloodless Victory."

It is noteworthy, however, that up to the present the revolution has been proceeding almost everywhere in an orderly fashion, the authorities offering no opposition. According to a Berlin telegram the latest reports state that the revolutionaries in Berlin have won a brilliant and practically bloodless victory. The same telegram adds that everything is now orderly and tremendous jubilation prevails throughout the city. It is difficult at the present stage to estimate the forces that may assert themselves for the rallying of the people. But it is fairly clear that the revolutionary movement is spreading at a very rapid pace. In fact, the German people, appear to be showing, even in revolution, the virtues of that dragooned discipline which has become their second nature. It remains to be seen, however, whether the bloodless character of the revolution will be maintained and its leaders be able to curb and control the forces of anarchy and disorder which may conceivably be let loose.

The Task of the Allies.

The task of the Allies, however, is clear. They must profit by the bitter lesson of their ill-advised and ill-fated apathy towards the leaders of the Russian Revolution. Their action must be prompt and unhesitating. They must see that every help they can render is given to the movement to stabilise itself and to enable the German people to establish free self-governing institutions and take their rightful place among the democracies of the world. They can do so without abandoning one jot or tittle of their demands in consonance with their aims. They must guarantee the future security of the world. Their line of action is best defined in Mr. Lloyd George's formula: "We shall do no wrong, we shall abandon no right."

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon accompanied by Dr. J. A. Turner visited the Chinchpokli and Byculla Maternity Homes on Monday morning.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the Lady Hardinge War Hospital on Monday afternoon.

The Hon. Major-General W. R. Edwards has arrived at Government House.

Mr. E. B. H. Panton is appointed to act on the Calcutta High Court Bench vice Justice Mukherjee on deputation.

HOSTILITIES CEASE ON ALL FRONTS.

BERLIN CONVULSED

NEW PEOPLES' GOVERNMENT PROCLAIMED

TROOPS SIDE WITH REVOLUTIONARIES

OUTBREAKS IN ALL IMPORTANT CITIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 6-20 p.m., Nov. 9.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—The revolution is spreading in western Germany, including Cologne. The Kiel Soviet has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Schleswig-Holstein, saying that in establishing a new order "our aim is to free the social people of the Republic. Questions outside provincial limits will naturally still belong to Imperial Legislature. We are willing to cooperate with the present powers so long as they submit to the new policy, but we will forcibly put down any resistance."

BERLIN SOVIET MANIFESTO.

The Berlin Soviet has also issued a manifesto stating that they will cooperate with the existing authorities so long as they submit to the Soviet. Soviets have been established in numerous other towns. In some cases, including Oldenburg, only part of the garrisons participated.

A soldier addressing a big demonstration at Bremen declared that a revolution was necessary to secure "a peace of righteousness. Otherwise it would be a case of unconditional capitulation."

Soldiers have seized the railway-station at Hanover and have formed a Soviet. Up to the present the revolution has been proceeding almost everywhere in an orderly fashion. The authorities are offering no opposition. There is no news as regard the situation among the armies at the front.

REVOLUTION IN FULL SWING IN BERLIN.

CROWN PRINCE'S PALACE SEIZED BY REDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 12-55 p.m., Nov. 11.

The fact that soldiers and workmen's Council has been formed in Berlin is revealed by the news that the Council has taken possession of the Wolff Bureau.

The revolution is reported to be in full swing in Berlin. The reds have occupied a great part of the city, seized the Crown Prince's Palace and violently bombarded the Marstall building, where a great number of officers assembled. The officers fired from windows and there were many casualties before the officers surrendered.

The Reds completely restored order. Strong guards are patrolling the streets. People are shouting 'Live the Republic' and singing the the Marseillaise.

It is reported that Leipzig, Stuttgart, Frankfort and Saarerue ken have joined the revolution. The Soldiers Councils at Stuttgart, Cologne and Frankfort have decided to proclaim a Republic.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL REPORT.

DISTURBANCES END IN ARRESTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 12-55 p.m., Nov. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—A Berlin semi-official message states that the disturbances in Berlin, on Friday, ended in arrests. Troops with machineguns are patrolling the streets.

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Police have closed the Independent Socialist Headquarters at Berlin and have arrested the Secretary and the Independent Socialist Editor.

GENERAL STRIKE IN BERLIN

MOST OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS OCCUPIED BY REVOLUTIONARIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10, 10-40 a.m.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

A German wireless Wolff Bureau message reports that a general strike began in Berlin at nine o'clock yesterday morning, when processions headed by armed soldiers of all classes marched to the centre of the city. Soldiers and officers had been previously urged to remove cockades and epaulettes and most did so voluntarily. Sailors, soldiers and workmen then fraternised. Most of the public buildings were occupied without difficulty. The only clash occurred at the socalled "Cockchafer" barracks, where two officers fired shots. Three were killed and one wounded.

"PRACTICALLY BLOODLESS VICTORY"

EVERY THING ORDERLY IN BERLIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10, 10-45 p.m.
Recd. 10 p.m., Nov. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—According to a Berlin telegram, the latest reports state that the revolutionaries in Berlin have won a brilliant and practically bloodless victory. The Naumberg Jaeger regiment was the first to go over, others following in quick succession.

The telegram adds that everything is now orderly and tremendous jubilation prevails throughout the city. The revolutionary movement, which is extending very rapidly throughout Germany, is generally led by the Social Democratic party and among the latest towns controlled by the revolutionaries are Cassel, Emmerich, Aix-la-Chapelle, Muenster, Nuremberg, Mannheim and Chemnitz.

The new German Government will contain three Independent Socialists.

BAVARIAN REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED.

NEW GOVERNMENT FORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 11-55 a.m., Nov. 11.

AMSTERDAM, No. 9.—The Bavarian Republic was proclaimed in Munich to-day. The garrison and the police of all institutions have placed themselves under the Soviet. Both the Socialist parties are cooperating, while some other parties are inclined to cooperate in the movement, which is not particularistic but loyal to the idea of the Empire and aims at a Republic for the whole of Germany. A new Government has been formed.

GERMAN FRONTIER GUARDS

LAY DOWN ARMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10, 11-30 p.m.
Recd. 10 p.m., Nov. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—"Handelsblad" states that the German frontier guards in numerous places are throwing down their arms and departing. Latest travellers from Germany state that thousands of soldiers have everywhere laid down arms.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES AT COLOGNE.

MILITARY TRAINS STORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 11-55 a.m., Nov. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—The soldiers stormed the military trains at Cologne yesterday. The officers were dragged out and diarmed in order to prevent them going to the front. A procession was then formed and marched through the town. All the military and civil prisoners were released.

At Gladbach and Rheydt the soldiers tore the epaulettes off the captain of the district command.

Disturbances are spreading to frontier districts. All munition works in the country are at a standstill.

OUTBREAK AT EUTIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Luebeck says that many soldiers and civilians have been summarily shot at Eutin, which is in the hands of the Soldiers' Council. A Bavarian division has arrived at Innsbruck.

BOLSHEVISM IN GERMANY.

GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTS TO CHECK ITS SREAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—The Berlin Government is despatching persons to various towns to warn people agianst Bolshevism and against upsetting the food organisation. These regulations have resulted in checking the revolutionary movement at several places.

"LONG LIVE THE SOCIAL REPUBLIC."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

COPENHAGEN.—A Berlin telegram states that "Vorwaerts" announces that the Council or Workmen and Soldiers has proclaimed a general strike. The proclamation ends "Long live the Social Republic".

NEW PEOPLES' GOVERNMENT IN BERLIN.

TROOPS' SYMPATHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10, 4-15 p.m.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

A German wireless message states that a ew German Peoples' Government was formed yesterday and the greater part of the troops in Berlin have sided with the new Government.

Everywhere in Germany Workmens' and Soldiers' Councils are being speedily set up nd are negotiating with the existing uthorities with the result that the public ervices are being carried on without disturbance and are partly under the control of Councils.

COMPOSITION OF NEW GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 9-35 p.m., Nov 10.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin states that the new Government contains three representatives of non-Socialist parties namely, Erkberger of the Centre, Gotheim of the Progressives and Richthoff of the National Liberals.

NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

SOCIALIST AND MASTER TAILOR OF BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—Ebert, who has been appointed Chancellor, is a Socialist and a master tailor of Berlin.

EBERTS PROCLAMATION.

WILL FORM A PEOPLES' GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 12-55 p.m., Nov. 11.

COPENHAGEN.—Ebert, the new Chancellor, has issued a proclamation that he will form a People's Government, which will endeavour to bring peace as speedily as possible and to fortify the freedom which the German people have won.

"PRESERVE GERMANY FROM CIVIL WAR."

EBERT'S APPEAL TO OFFICIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10, 7-55 p.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Nov. 11.

COPENHAGEN.—A Berlin telegram states that Ebert has issued a proclamation, appealing to all the officials to help to preserve the German people from a civil war and famine and to accomplish their legitimate claim to autonomy.

NEW GOVERNMENT'S PROCLAMATION.

ELECTION FOR NATIONAL PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10, 4-25 p.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Nov. 11.

COPENHAGEN.—A Berlin message states that the new Government has issued the following proclamation: "Fellow-citizens, this day the peoples' release has been fulfilled. The Social Democrat party has undertaken Government and has invited the Independent Socialist party to enter Government with equal rights. The new Government will organise election for constituting a national parliament." The proclamation is signed by Ebert, Scheidemann and Landsberg.

FIRST OBJECT OF PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

TO SUMMON CONSTITUENT NATIONAL COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Nov. 10, 11-30 p.m.
Recd. 10 p.m., Nov. 11.

COPENHAGEN.—The "Nordischekurier" states that the crews of the four Drreadnoughts Posen Ostfriesland, Nassau and Oldenburg, lying at Kiel, have joined the revolut onaries.

A Stuttgart message states that the first object of the provisional Government is to summon a Constituent National Assembly.

General Ebbinghaus has transferred the authority to the Soldiers' Council, which will maintain order.

END OF THE WAR.

ARMISTICE SIGNED YESTERDAY.

PRIME MINISTER'S ANNOUNCEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., Nov. 11.

The Press Bureau states: The Prime Minister announces that the armistice was signed at 5 a.m. Hostilities ceased on all fronts at 11 o'clock, this morning (Nov. 11th).

KAISER AND KAISERIN.

ARRIVE AT MAESTRICHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11, 10-45 a.m.
Recd. 10 p.m., Nov. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—The Kaiser and Kaiserin and suite have arrived at Maestricht in motor-cars.

KAISER ON HIS ABDICATION.

"MAY IT BE FOR THE GOOD OF GERMANY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 5-30 p.m., Nov. 10.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—The Kaiser signed the letter of abdication at the Headquarters on the morning of the 9th in the presence of the Crown Prince and Hindenburg, after reading an urgent message from Scheidemann. The Kaiser was deeply moved and said "May it be for the good of Germany."

GERMANY LIKELY TO ACCEPT ARMISTICE TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 6-15 p.m., Nov. 9.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 11.

The Kaiser's abdication strengthens the belief that the German Government will accept the armistice terms.

GERMAN COURIER ARRIVES AT SPA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9 a.m. Nov. 11.

The Premier in an interview with the German courier was detained by explosions of an ammunition dump, which he mistook for machinegun fire.

LONDON, Nov. 9, 10-40 p.m.
Recd. 11-55 a.m., Nov. 11.

Reuter is informed that the German

(Continued on page 8.)

BELGIAN FRONTIER CROSSED.

SEVERAL VILLAGES CAPTURED.

MEZIERES SURROUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10, 1-30 a.m.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 11.

Last night's French communiqué says:—We advanced fifteen kilometres at certain points, capturing prisoners, guns and considerable material, including several railway trains.

Our cavalry crossed the Belgian frontier, hustling enemy rearguards. We occupied Glageon, Fourmies, Hirson, Nnor, St. Michel and are pursuing the enemy beyond these places on the general line Momignies—northern edge of St. Michel forest—Macquenoise—Forgephilippe.

Farther east, after forcing the crossing of the Thao and the Aube, we carried the plateau northward, despite resistance.

MEZIERES SURROUNDED.

We advanced considerably beyond Signy-le-Petit and reached the railway from Mezieres to Hirson. We surround Mezieres and have crossed the Meuse farther east.

FRENCH ADVANCE ALONG WHOLE LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 5-25 p.m. Nov. 9.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 11.

A French communiqué says:—To-day our troops resumed their advance along the whole line.

ENEMY'S STRONG RESISTANCE ON MEUSE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 5-25 p.m., Nov. 9.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 11.

An American communiqué says north and south of Damvillers our advance successfully continues. We are meeting strong machinegun resistance.

ATH APPROACHED.

PROGRESS ABOUT SAMBRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10, 10-30 p.m.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Nov. 11.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says, southward of the Sambre we have reached the Franco Belgian frontier. Northward of the Sambre, we made progress in spite of increased resistance. Our advanced detachments advancing south-eastward of Mons, reached the line of the canal westward and northwestward of Mons. We captured great quantities of rollingstock eastward of Maubeuge. Northward of the Mons Conde canal we captured Leuze, and cavalry are approaching Ath. We made progress for miles eastward of Renaix.

ENEMY LINES PENETRATED.

GERMANS DIRVEN OUT FROM STRONGLY HELD POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11, 2-45 a.m.
Recd. 6-35 p.m., Nov. 11.

Last night's American communiqué says: Our First and Second Armies gained considerably in a series of local operations at many points between the Meuse and Moselle. The First Army, with the French units, reached the southern outskirts of Stenay, occupied Bois-de-Chenois southward of Baalon beyond the eastern slopes of the heights of the Meuse and took Giberoy, Abaucourt and Grimaucourt.

In Wievre, the Second Army penetrated enemy lines and drove him out from several strongly held positions. We took Marcheville and St. Hilaire and cleared the enemy out from Bois-Dommartin.

CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS ON WHOLE FRONT.

ITALIANS CAPTURE TREMBLOIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 11, 3-20 a.m.
Recd. 6-35 p.m., Nov. 11.

Last night's French communiqué says: Pursuing the enemy rearguards, who attempted strong resistance at certain points, particularly, in the centre and right, we advanced considerably on the whole front, captured, north of the Oise, Eppesauvage, seventeen kilometres east of Avesnes, We passed Bailievre and Salles in Belgium and reached farther east the northern outskirts of the Signy forest, notwithstanding increased German resistance. The Italians on the right captured Tremblois. West of the Meuse, we are 2½ kilometres north of Charleville. The Germans east of Mezieres violently but fruitlessly counter-attacked in the region of Donchery. We held the ground on the northern bank of the Meuse. The booty is increasing continuously and includes parks, automobiles and numerous lorries.

PREMIER ON GERMAN DEBACLE.

"WE SHALL DO NO WRONG, WE SHALL ABANDON NO RIGHT."

INDIA'S BRILLIANT PART IN WAR RECOGNISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

Mr. Lloyd-George speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet, last evening, began by saying that it was the rapid and relentless pursuit of the Germans by the Allies, that prevented the German envoys from getting through the enemy lines and other means had to be devised. He had nothing to say as regards the armistice. The issue was settled. (Cheers).

Referring to the abdications of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, Mr. Lloyd-George said this was the greatest judgment in the history of the world. Germany was ruined inside and outside, but she had the choice to-day. She would have none to-morrow, and the only way she could escape destruction was by immediate surrender. Germany's reckless wantonness, which had the full consent of her people and which had caused the world such agony, must expect stern reckoning. (Cheers).

THERE IS BUT ONE END.

The German army was now hardly an army at all and the navy was certainly no longer a navy. "The potent empire that threatened civilisations is to-night headless and helpless, and her doom is sealed. If she elects to fight, on her the blood and the blood of her children will be on the heads of her rulers, who had not the courage to give wise counsel in time. There is but one end, and that is not far distant. It is either immediate acceptance or a worse fate. That is her choice. I speak in no spirit of ferocity, but I was always a believer in the knockout blow. (Cheers).

Germany committed a crime against humanity with the full consent of her people. They cheered their rulers then. They would cheer them to-day had they won. We must remember that when we see about securities. We are not warring against a people, but we should be unwise if we forget. The terms must be such as to discourage ambition and arrogance from repeating the atrocity of four years ago (Cheers). We shall do no wrong, we shall abandon no right. (Cheers). The foundation of civilisation—Justice—must be satisfied.

NO REAL GERMAN TERRITORY COVETED.

We do not seek a yard of real German soil, and we are not going to commit the folly of 1870 which has been so disastrously punished, but we cannot treat the infamy of this horrible war as if it were an idle pageant entailing no judgment upon the system responsible".

Referring to the valiant men who had fought and died, he said we must not forget the sturdy children beyond the seas, who of their own free will came to help us. (Cheers). Their share in victory has been conspicuous, and they must have a voice which will be equal to their sacrifice in the determination of the peace terms. A year ago we consulted them fully regarding the conditions which Britain should impose at the Peace Conference. This year, we reconsidered these terms with the representatives of the Dominions and India at the Imperial War Cabinet, and again arrived at a perfectly unanimous conclusion.

At Versailles, my colleagues and I agreed to nothing which would preclude us from ressing at the Peace Conference—as we intend to—all the conditions which the Dominions and India and ourselves determined upon at there conferences. These young nations fought bravely and contributed greatly and won their place at the Council table.

INDIA'S HELP.

What is true of them is equally true of the Great Empire of India, which helped us materially to win those brilliant victories, which were the beginning of the disintegration of our foes. India's necessities must not be forgotten when the peace conference is reached.

We have had four years of great brotherhood. Let it not end there. The British Empire never stood higher in the Councils of the world than it does to-day. (Cheers). But our task will only begin when peace is signed. The next four years are charged with the fate of Britain and her Empire and I appeal solemnly in this first hour—Let us banish faction until the Empire has been thoroughly saved. Let us suppress sectional prejudices. Let us resolve to be loyal to the land we love—first and last to the land whose efforts on sea, on land and in air have done so much to redeem the world from the danger menacing its liberties." (Loud Cheers).

FRENCH AIRMAN'S TRIP.

LEAFLETS DROPPED IN ALSACE AND BAVARIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 10.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Nov. 11.

The French pilot, Fontanet, flew from Vesges to Italy via Alsace, Baden and Bavaria where he dropped leaflets.

MOSLEM LEAGUE SESSION.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE FORMED AT DELHI.

TRIBUTE TO LATE DR. BIJNORI'S MEMORY.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 11.

At a special meeting of leading Mussalmans held at Haziq-ul-Mulk's house yesterday, Khan Bahadur Seth Haroon presiding, it was resolved that the Reception Committee for the forthcoming session of the Moslem League be constituted. Mr. Asaf Ali moved and Dr. Ansari seconded the proposal. An influential and strong Reception Committee was formed forthwith, consisting of practically all the Mussalmans of Delhi of any note.

The same meeting adopted the following resolution moved by Mr. Asaf Ali in feeling words and seconded and supported by Dr. Ansari and Haziq-ul-Mulk:—"That this meeting of Mussalmans of Delhi deeply mourn the sudden and extremely premature loss of Abdur Rahman Bijnori, B.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, author of "Die Quellen des Islamitischen riots." ("The Sources of Islamic Laws") and a highly distinguished and universally loved and respected Old Boy of M. A. O. College, Aligarh, lately Educational Secretary to her Highness the Begam of Bhopal, whose self-sacrificing and devotional zeal in the work of the Moslem Community, and sincerity and firmness had placed himm as high in the estimation of those who knew him as could be expected. A career pregnant with literary promise of high merit and replete with communal expectations has been ruthlessly cut short and the Moslem Community is the poorer for the bereavement. It further offers heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family."

"Fatha" was said for eternal peace for the departed soul. It is universally regarded an irreparable loss to the Moslem community, for although the late Mr. Bijnori's work had been quiet, his sterling worth had come to be highly appreciated in higher circles. His services in regard to the Moslem University were invaluable while his admirable scheme for the Sultania College was as unique, as it would have proved serviceable to the Community of which he was a member.

Haziq-ul-Mulk has sent the following telegram to Pandit Malaviya on behalf of the Congress Reception Committee:—"Reception Committee is profoundly gratified at your election as President of the forthcoming session of the Congress. We send our heartiest welcome."

DELHI CONGRESS.

TO COMMENCE ON THE 26TH DECEMBER.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Nov. 11.

The work of the Reception Committee of the coming Delhi Congress has made considerable progress. Dates have been fixed for the 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th of December. The construction of the pandal is progressing very satisfactorily, and the Reception Committee expects it to be complete before 15th December. The pandal will accommodate 10,000 people. A sum of Rs. 40,000 has already been collected and the Committee hope to realise about a lakh of rupees from donations and subscriptions from members of the Reception Committee. More than three hundred persons have joined as members of the Reception Committee and more applications are pouring in.

Arrangement for accommodation is also nearing completion. If no house accommodation is available the delegates from the U. P and the Punjab will be accommodated in camp and other delegates in house. The Reception Committee is arranging to accommodate 3,000 delegates. Arrangements for reception and boarding are also almost complete. Camps of each province have been placed in charge of competent and responsible persons.

MANUFACTURE OF STANDARD CLOTH.

GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME READY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

The following Press Communiqué is issued:—

Since the Preliminary Conference regarding the control of cotton cloth held at Bombay on September 18th and 19th last, at which it was recommended that the manufacture of standard cloth should commence immediately, there has been a marked fall in the price of cloth throughout the country. This has been due to a variety of causes such as the prospects of peace, the fall in the price of raw cotton and the diminished purchasing power of the people owing to the influenza epidemic and the unfavourable agricultural conditions in various parts of the country. The details of the scheme for the manufacture of standard cloth have now been fully worked out and it can, when necessary, be brought into immediate operation. The Controller of cotton cloth and the Advisory Committee will continue to keep a close watch on the situation, especially on the extent to which the fall in prices is reaching the mofussil consumers in order that the manufacture of standard cloth may commence immediately the situation appears to render such a course desirable.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

SIR GEORGE A CAMBRIDGE BLUE.

(From a Correspondent.)

Local sportsmen will be interested to hear that among the qualifications possessed by Sir George Ambrose Lloyd, M.P. G.C.I.E., D.S.O., as the new Governor of Bombay, is one relating to sport. Sir George Lloyd may not now be an active participant in athletics but at Eton he was on the river a good deal and when he went up to Trinity he steared many a boat to victory and in those bumping races on the Cam, the boats want some stearing. So successful a coxswain was he that George Lloyd was selected for the Cambridge boat to oppose Oxford from Mortlake to Putney in 1899 and 1900.

Cambridge won those two years with Gibbon as stroke. It was a 20 lengths victory in 1900 and the time equalled the quickest on record up to that time, Oxford having done the 4¼ miles in 1893 in 18 mins. 47 secs. In 1911, when Oxford won by 21 lengths the time was 18 mins. 29 secs. It is interesting to note that during the interval between his two races the Etonian increased from 8st. 5lbs. to 9st. and two years later he was 10st. 12lbs.

Since going down from Cambridge, Sir George has been a great traveller and no doubt has not had facilities for continuing his active interest in aquaties but when he becomes settled in Bombay and when he learns what sporting communities there are in the Presidency, he will, as far as possible encourage all out-door games and thus emulate the example of Lord Willingdon and Lord Harris who, besides taking a lively interest in sports of all kinds, played cricket frequently with and against representative teams of the communities in Bombay and Poona. ("Leg-before").

RAILWAY STRIKE AT KHARAGPUR.

GOODS TRAIN SERVICE INTERFERED WITH.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Loco workmen's strike at Kharagpur still continues. From the statement, made by Mr. K. W. Digby, Deputy Manager, to an Associated Press representative, it seems that the first sign of the strike was noticed as early as October 23rd when the men left the shops in a body. The officials inquired into the men's grievances which were mainly to the rise in the prices of grain and difficulty in changing currency notes. A settlement was arrived at and men resumed work, but suddenly on the 5th instant the majority of the workmen without any previous notice did not turn up and are holding meetings. The strikers have picketted approaches to the engine shed and station as well as workshops and are peaventing, as far as they can all Indian employees from working, thus interfering to some extent with goods trains, but mail and passenger trains are running as usual. Mr. T. M. Clark, Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway has proceeded to the spot with a view to effect a settlement. Crowds of the strikers are making occasional demonstrations at the maidan. No lawlessness is reported. As a precautionary measure armemd police and the Indian Defence Force of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway have been guarding the various places.

AKOLA MURDER CASE.

TRIAL OF THE FIRST BATCH OF ACCUSED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Nov. 11.

The Akola murder case commenced on Saturday before a Special Tribunal under the Defence of India Act, consisting of Messrs. Clements, Mehta and the Hon. Rao Bahadur Sathe.

Mr. Binning appears for the prosecution and Rao Bahadur Chitale for the defence.

In opening the case against the first batch of 52 accused, Mr. Binning narrated the circumstances of the murder. Counsel admitted four points regarding the Mamlatdar's conduct, confiscation of certain inam lands, stopping a ferry, undue pressure on people re War Loan and unjustifiable recruiting methods. The Mamlatdar used to issue warrants under section 5, Recruiting Act, which Counsel said did not exist. The proximate cause of his unpopularity was forcible recruiting of priests of the Agasthi Temple. The charges against the accused suggested by the prosecution are murder, arson and abetment.

The first approver Rakhma Raoji was examined to-day, the examination lasting nearly three hours. His evidence practically corroborated Mr. Binning's statements being more detailed regarding the events preceeding and on 10th August. In the cross-examination, which is still proceeding, witness admitted he and his village had no complaint whatsoever against the Mamlatdar. Still he joined the rioters, simply because he was asked to. He admitted there were 200 or 300 Kotis who participated in the rioting, also admitted the meeting of Patels and Jaglias, convened by the Mamlatdar at Akola.

The case will be resumed to-morrow.

NEW INCOME-TAX FORMS.

PROTEST FROM MANDALAY.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 9.

A petition against the new income-tax forms has been submitted through the local Government to the Viceroy-in-Council by the traders of Mandalay who complain that insistence on the new form will create hardship and injustice and offer to pay on the previous assessment pending amendment of the form. A postponement of five or ten years is asked for.

BOMBAY CRICKET CARNIVAL.

THE INDIAN TEAM.

SELECTION COMMITEE'S MEETING.

The representatives of the Parsi, Hindu and Islam Gymkhanas met at the Parsi Gymkhana, Bombay, yesterday, to select the Indian team to play against his Excellency Lord Willingdon's "England" side on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd instant. Dr. H. D. Kanga presided, and among others present were Mr. J. M. Divecha, Mr. H. Naik, Mr. H. C. Tyebji, Mr. M. D. Pai and others. The committee sat for about an hour but could come to no definite decision and the meeting had therefore to be adjourned to Thursday next.

The following twenty-two names were submitted at the meeting for the final twelve selections to be made from among them:—

The Hindus:—H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, Mr. P. Vithal, Mr. D. B. Deodher, Mr. S. M. Joshi, Mr. Naidu, Mr. M. H. C. Rana and Mr. P. Shivram.

The Parsis:—Mr. D. K. Kapadia, Mr. H. J. Vijifdar, Mr. S. M. Chothia, Dr. H. D. Kanga, Mr. M. B. Vatcha, Mr. D. D. Driver, Mr. P. Darnwala and Colonel K. M. Mistry.

The Mahomedans:—Mr. Yusuf Beg, Mr. P. B. Irfani, Mr. Abdus Salaam, Mr. Murad, Mr. Botawala, Mr. K. Tambuwala and Mr. M. H. Vishram.

It has been arranged that the teams will play twelve aside, and that the Indian team will be composed of four Parsi, four Hindu and four Mahomedan players. It would appear that though the above-mentioned twenty-two names were suggested to the meeting for twelve players to be finally selected from among them, the representatives who met yesterday were not sure as to whether their mofussil players would accept the invitation to come down to Bombay to participate in the fixture. In fact, some of the Gymkhanas have forgotten to take the obviously necessary precaution of ascertaining, prior to suggesting their names to the meeting, whether the mofussil players would find it convenient to come down to Bombay in case they are selected to play. The result was that after over an hour's discussion, which proved quite futile, as it was bound to, under the circumstances, the committee could arrive at no definite decision though the period intervening between now and the opening date of the fixture is only a little more than a week, and the meeting had to be adjourned to Thursday next.

The cricketing public will be sorry to learn that Dr. H. D. Kanga has been in indifferent health for some time past and he may not find it possible to participate in the match. It is, however, to be hoped that he would sufficiently recover his health during this week and be able to play for the Indian team, which can ill afford to lose the services of an excellent bat and brilliant field like him. It is also to be regretted that Colonel K. M. Mistry, the crack Patiala all rounder, also has been unwell lately and he too may not find it possible to play. The many admirers of this famous Indian cricketer will be glad to learn that he has been promoted to the rank of Colonel, and at the Dussera Durbar held last month, the high distinction "Tazimi Sardar" was conferred upon him by his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, in recognition of his meritorious services to the State. It is to be hoped that this great Indian all-rounder would find it possible to come down to Bombay to play for the Indian team. It is also not known if Mr. Joshi would be able to come down to Bombay.

PROBABLE TEAM.

Though one cannot forecast the final composition of the Indian team with anything like certainty in view of the absence of any definite information as to which of the mofussil players would find it convenient to come down to Bombay, the following are very likely to be selected to play for "India" against His Excellency's "England" side next week. Of these however His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala has been definitely selected to Captain the team, and Messrs. Kapadia, Vajifdar, Vithal, Joshi, Yusuf Beg, and Irfani may also be looked upon as certainties. The team will very likely be:

(1) H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala (Captain.)
(2) Mr. Joshi.
(3) Mr. Vithal.
(4) Mr. Deodher, or Mr. Rana if a fast bowler is required.
(5) Mr. Kapadia.
(6) Mr. Vajifdar.
(7) Mr. Vatcha.
(8) Dr. Kanga, or Mr. Chothia.
(9) Mirza Yusuf Beg.
(10) Mr. Irfani (wicket keeper.)
(11) Mr. Abdus Salaam or Mr. Tambuwala.
(12) Mr. Murad or Mr. Botawala.

THREE MONTHS TREASURY BILLS.

PRICE OF EXISTING BILLS REDUCED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

The Government of India notify that from to-morrow three months treasury bills will be available at Rs. 98 14 as. per cent., also that from the same date the price of existing six, nine, and twelve months bills will be reduced to Rs. 97 9 as., Rs. 95 4 as. and Rs. 95 per cent, respectively.

BERLIN CONVULSED,

(Continued from page 7.)

courier with the terms of the armistice finally crossed the German lines by aeroplane.

LONDON, 4-30 p.m., Nov. 10.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

The Premier an interview with a newspaper announced that the German courier arrived at Spa at 10-15 this morning. The Premier added "All goes well. It will not be long now."

KRUPP AND HIS WIFE ARRESTED.

REDS CONTROL ESSEN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 10, 6 40 p.m.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Nov. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Reds" control Essen and have arrested Krupp and his wife.

EQUAL DIRECT SUFFRAGE.

FAVOURED BY GERMAN MAJORITY SOCIALISTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 11.

A German Vireless message says that the majority Socialist have decided upon equal direct secret suffrage and proportional representation for the Reichstag. Both sexes over 24 years of age will have the vote.

ENEMY'S HASTY RETREAT.

SORMONNE CAPTURED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 10, 4-25 p.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Nov. 11.

This afternoon's French communiqué says: Pursuit was resumed this morning under good conditions.

West of Mezieres, we passed beyond Sormonne, captured the village of Sormonne and reached the Hirson-Mezieres road south of Renwez.

On our right, we continue to cross the Meuse below Lumes and Donchery.

In his retreat, which is becoming more and more hasty, the enemy is everywhere abandoning large quantities of material. We captured, notably between Anor and Momiguies, guns, numerous vehicles and an entire railway train.

MORHANGE BOMBED.

12 ENEMY MACHINES SHOT DOWN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 10, 11-30 p.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Nov. 11.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says: We shot down twelve German machines and seven were driven down out of control. Thirteen British are missing. Our night-fliers heavily attacked rail junctions at Liege, Louvain and Charleroi, dropping twenty-six tons with good effect. Two British machines are missing.

The Press Bureau states that the independent force bombed Morhange on the 10th November.

KING TO REMAIN IN LONDON.

TO HAVE CLOSE COMMUNICATION WITH MINISTERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Nov. 11.

The Press Bureau states that in view of the new conditions and general situation, the King will remain in London in order to be in close communication with the Ministers.

WUERTTEMBURG A REPUBLIC

NEW GOVERNMENT'S PROCLAMATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 6-35 p.m., Nov. 11.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Stuttgart states that the new provisional Government, established in Wuerttemburg, has proclaimed a Republic.

SERBIANS ENTER SARAJEVO.

SKUTARI CAPTURED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 29, 4-30 p.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Nov. 11.

A French Eastern communiqué says: North of the Danube the Serbians are driving back the Germans towards Weiskerchen and Booskerek and have entered Sarajevo in Bosnia. In capturing Skutari, over four thousand prisoners were taken. North of Skutari the Serbians have occupied Podgoritza and Nissitau.

SILVER MARKET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.
Recd. 11-55 a.m., Nov. 11.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says that the state of the market is unchanged, though the recent reduction in insurance rates will doubtless be reflected in the price of silver.

ALLIES' ROLE IN THE EAST.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS FOR SYRIA AND MESOPOTAMIA.

FACILITIES FOR ECONOMIG DEVELOPMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.
Recd. 11-55 a.m., Nov. 11.

The Press Bureau announces:—The British and French Governments jointly declare:—

"The end that France and Britain contemplate in pursuing in the East war, that was unchained by German ambition, is the complete and definitive freeing of the peoples so long oppressed by the Turks, and the establishment of national Governments and administrations, deriving their authority from the initiative and free choice of the indigenous populations.

"In order to give effect to these intentions France and Britain have agreed to encourage and assist the establishment of indigenous Governments and administrations in Syria and Mesopotamia, now freed by the Allies and in the territories whose liberation they seek, and to recognise them as soon as they are effectively established.

"Far from wishing to impose institutions on the populations of these regions, their onl care is to assure by their support and efficacious assistance, the normal working of the Governments and administrations, which they shall freely give themselves.

To assure impartial and equal justice for all, to facilitate economic developments of the country by sustaining and encouraging local initiative, to encourage the spread of education, to end the divisions, too long exploited by the Turkish policy—such is the role that the two Allied Governments claim in the liberated territories."

LIBERATION OF ARMENIA.

EASTERN POLICY OF BRITAIN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Nov. 11.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Mr. Balfour emphasised that Britain had always regarded the freeing of Armenia from the Turkish rule as an important part of her Middle East policy and looked forward confidently to its accomplishment.

RELIEF OF LIBERATED PEOPLE.

MR. HOOVER SENT TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 12-55 p.m., Nov. 11.

COPENHAGEN.—The American Legation announces that Mr. Hoover is going to Europe immediately as the representative of President Wilson, to investigate how best to relieve the liberated populations, including the Austro-Hungarian.

BRITISH AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

HIGH COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 10, 9-25 p.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Nov. 11.

The Press Bureau announces that the Government has appointed Vice-Admiral Sir Somerset Gough-Calthorpe as High Commissioner at Constantinople to maintain contact with the Turkish Government during the transitional period and to protect the interests of the British subjects. Rear-Admiral Richard Webb is appointed as Assistant High Commissioner.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN LANCASHIRE.

COTTON SPINNERS CONTEMPLATING STRIKE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Nov. 11.

The Cottonspinners and Cardroomers Amalgamation has decided to take ballot of hundred thousand members on the question of striking owing to the employers' refusal of a forty per cent. advance in wages. The employers offered a twenty per cent. The manufacturers have refused cotton weavers' application for a fifty per cent. advance in wages and men's federation will submit their claim to the Committee on Production.

PRINCE MAX TO BE REGENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—Prince Max will be appointed Regent of the Empire.

HERR BALLIN'S SUDDEN DEATH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, 3-35 p.m., Nov. 10.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Hamburg announces that Herr Ballin, director of Hamburg-America line, has died suddenly.

"NEW INDIA" SECURITY CASE.

GOVERNMENTS APPLICATION FOR POSTPONEMENT.

GRANTED BY PRIVY COUNCIL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 10-30 p.m. Nov. 11.

The Privy Council has acceded to the application of the Government of India for postponement until the beginning of the January sittings of the hearing of the two appeals of Mrs. Besant from the judgments of the High Court of Madras, supporting the action of the Government of India in confiscating Mrs. Besant's two thousand rupees security and ordering the forfeiture of all copies of her newspaper "New India" containing certain articles.

Mrs. Besant did not oppose the application, which was due to the fact that the Government of India's Counsel, Sir Erle Richards, is at present engaged on important work for the War Cabinet.

[It was the Government of Madras and not the Government of India, which confiscated the security and made the order of forfeiture.]

NEW SPANISH CABINET.

GARCIA PRIETO AS PREMIER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Nov. 11.

MADRID.—A new Cabinet has been formed with Garcia Prieto as Premier and Count Romanones as Foreign Minister.

NAVAL ARMAGEDDON.

ENEMY'S LAST DESPERATE STROKE FOILED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, 1-30 a.m., Nov. 10.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

Speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet, Sir Eric Geddes declared that a fortnight ago the stage was set for a naval armageddon, but the arm that was going to try this last desperate gamble was paralysed. "I am as convinced as I am standing here, that the German Navy was ordered out and that the men would not go". (Cheers). To-day half of the German fleet was flying the red flag because it had realised that it was not engaged in a good cause, and the British Navy had been deprived of giving the enemy a good licking. Since the beginning of the war the British navy had guarded twenty-two million combatants with the total lose of five thousand.

DELAY IN REACHING CONSTANTINOPLE.

DUE TO NECESSITY OF CAREFUL MINE SWEEPING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 11.

PARIS.—Owing to the necessity for careful mine-sweeping the Allied fleets will not reach Constantinople for several days.

POLISH REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED

DEPUTY DASZYNSKI AS PRESIDENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 12-55 p.m., Nov. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—A Polish Republic has been formed with Deputy Daszynski as President.

SWISS SOCIALISTS PROCLAIM GENERAL STRIKE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BERNE, Nov. 10.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., Nov. 11.

The Socialists have proclaimed twenty-four hour general strike owing to calling up of troops to deal with possible Bolshevist disturbances. Zurich reports that hitherto no disorder has occurred.

THREE ESCAPED GERMAN WARSHIPS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.
Recd. 12-55 p.m., Nov. 11.

AMSTERDAM.—Three small warships which fled from Kiel, have arrived at Kolberg. The crews have been sent home.

AUSTRIAN ARMISTICE.

NAVAL CLAUSES NOT YET COMPLETED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9 a.m., Nov. 11.

An Italian wireless message complains that the enemy has not yet completed the naval clauses of the armistice.

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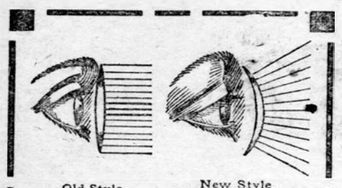

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PEACE CONFERENCE IN TIBET

THE BORDER QUESTION.

The Peace Conference between the Chinese and Tibetans, writes a contemporary, is now in session at Chamdo, and granting honest participation by the Chinese, there are good hopes of a satisfactory settlement. The matter in dispute is the boundary between China and Tibet, and the aim of the Conference is to negotiate a settlement on the basis of a temporary boundary, which will be submitted to the Governments concerned for approval and ratification. During the Conference an armistice is in force on all fronts. The Chinese interests are in the hands of General Liu Tsan-ting, Commander of the Border Troops at Batang. The Tibetans are represented by the Kalong Lama, Leader of the Lhasa Troops, whilst Mr. Eric Teichman, British Consul, is acting as mediator, at the urgent request of both parties. In addition the Ming-cheng-si, of Tachienlu has gone forward from Kantze to join the Conference, presumably as the delegate of the Military Commissioner, Ch'eng Hsia-ling. The Commissioner is opposed to the appointment of Liu Tsan-ting as the Chinese representative, and has withheld his sanction to Liu acting in this capacity, which may complicate matters. The Tibetans naturally wish to deal with a person fully representative both of the Military Commissioner of the Marches, an the Central Government, endued with complete powers to act on their behalf. Neither the Ming-cheng nor Liu appear to be so endowed.

NO ONE RESPONSIBLE.

Under these circumstances it is difficult to see how negotiations can terminate successfully, and if the Conference is unduly delayed, and the armistice indefinitely prolonged, the Lhasa Tibetans will become restive. Batang lies within their grasp, their position on the North Road, which menaces Tachienlu, is overwhelmingly strong, and it is with difficulty that they are being restrained from further action. This is the hour of China's weakeness, of which the Tibetans are fully aware. It is also the hour of their strength and unless China acquiesces with good grace to an immediate peaceful settlement, hostilities will be renewed, and in all probability, what remains to the Chinese of the Tibetan Marches up to Tachienlu, will be lost. The local authorities are aware of this, yet remain unmoved, and talk complacently of evacuating the whole of the Marches if need be. The die, they say, rests with the Central Government. They decline to accept responsibility.

WOMEN AND THE VOTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The discussion on the Hon. Mr. Desai's resolution re the enfranchisement of the women of Bombay was as amusing as amazing. Without sympathising with the proposition that a member of a Legislative Council should speak only on behalf of his constituency, I cannot quite reconcile myself to the position taken by the Hon. Mr. Desai and the Hon. Mr. Keatinge. As the Hon. Mr. Kamat and Sir Ebrahim put it, were the resolution for the general enfranchisement—so far as Municipal matters went—of women, it would have made an absolutely different position. The same result, as was intended at least by his Excellency, could have been achieved by passing a resolution in those general terms and then recommending that the Government should consider if it was not safe to begin with Bombay. That was not the course adopted.

Here is an innovation which the Hon. Mr. Desai does not ask for his own constituency but wants to saddle another constituency with. If Mr. Desai sincerely thought it to be a motion towards progress he should have asked it for his own constituency with others. He has absolutely no right to ask another constituency to suffer an experiment so that he should get wiser over the result. It is insincerity, with all respect for the Hon. member. He did not even understand the humour of the situation which was created by his own statement that the requisition of ladies he so much paraded was for being "allowed to take part in politics." What makes the situation amazing is that two or three of the Hon. gentlemen taking part in the debate that could speak with authority on behalf of the City of Bombay opposed the resolution, and the voting takes us to the climax. The Ayes are two-thirds from the mofussil which equal in number all the No's. All those that knew anything of the city and civic affairs of Bombay opposed the resolution, the prominent among them being the representatives of the Corporation, the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas, Sir Dinshaw Petit and the illustrious ex-Commissioner of the Corporation, Mr. Cadell, and also the Commissioner of this City.

Now let me make it clear that I am *entirely for complete equality* of both sexes, let there be no mistake about it; and I heartily dislike those fathers of Bombay who took to opposing the motion. I am even sorry that the Corporation did not move along these lines immediately on the enfranchisement of the women in England, what I protest against is the course which created the position of a Corporation being forced to bear a burden against the desire of its representatives by a union of gentlemen who would not bear that burden themselves. It is an innovation. I personally like it. As the voice has, however, been uttered, the majority do not like it. It is, thus, a burden. It has, therefore, to be condemned that a league of the mofussil members should cast on the Corporation a responsibility they are not themselves prepared to bear. The Corporation should make it a point to raise a vigorous voice of protest against this conduct.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. RELE.

Girgaum, Nov. 8.

"NEW THRONES OR NEW POPULAR RIGHTS?"

SCHEIDEMANN'S TRENCHANT ATTACK ON GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

Herr Scheidemann, leader of the Majority Socialist party, contributed in mail week very outspoken article to "Vorwaerts," entitled "New Thrones, or New Popular Rights," in which he lashes out at powers-that-be

He draws a picture of the Kaiser's brother-in-law sitting with his professor, "learning Finnish, so that he may be able to utter a few sentences in the mother tongue of the Finns when he becomes hereditary father of Finland." But to speak openly, says Scheideman—

It is simply scandalous that a thing of this kind is possible. Though the Kaiser's brother-in-law has been officialy informed that he goes to Fnland at his own risk and peril, that is not sufficient, for it has not turned the prince from his intention. He must be plainly told this is something more than a personal adventure, that it may mean a new civil war, perhaps even a new world war. The Finns do not want you, Herr Landgrave. Let that be said plainly to you. Those evil boding ravens who offered you the Finnish throne have not got the people behind them, but determinedly against them.

He proceeds to address himself to this question: "What will happen if the Entente decided not to conclude peace with us under any circumstances?" Then, he says, it would be a case of mobilising the country's last strength. But "Could that national defence be organised by a Government which carefully did everything to avoid conflict with those military factors controlling our politics, a Government which had by its short-sighted policy mobilised the Poles Lithuanians, Courlanders, Esthonians; Livonians and Finns against us, a Government which, with folded arms, looked on as helplessly at this Finnish game of King making as at the buffoonery of the Prussian Upper House with regard to the Prussian franchise?"

This violent article concludes by tarring the annexation fanatics and the opponents of Prussian franchise reform with the same brush as enemies of peace, and gives it quite plainly to be understood that it is now clear in Scheidmann's mind, and in that of his circles, that it is highly unlikely that the Entente will consent to discuss eace with the present autocrats of Germany and their willing instruments.

TELUGU CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent, "Telugu Mitre", has done a great service to the Telugu community, by contributing a communication, dealing with an immediate and imperious need of organising a second Telugu Conference at Bombay. It is more than a month since its publication, but it is a pity that no such arrangements are made in this direction up till now.

Some leading persons of the community expressed their different views on the question of a Telugu Conference in our two monthly magazines, and almost all of them are in favour of holding it after three years. The end of December will complete three years since its first session, but the promoters with their fervent zeal and enthusiasm displayed in their organising the first Conference, have practically presented silence over the matter. The reasons, for the ill-treatment of such a vital communal question, are only known to them.

Without penetrating into the causes of an indefinite postponement of the Conference, I deem it necessary to make one suggestion, which if readily taken and translated, is sure to reduce its work and facilitate the fulfilment of its noble object.

A greater portion of the population of the Telugu community, is the inhabitants of Bombay; and if a local Telugu Conference is arranged, it will greatly diminish the trouble of its organisers and help a speedy achievement of its worthy object.

An assembly representing the voice of the various sub-castes of the community, and deliberating over the problems, affecting communal prosperity and upheaval, itself freed from its duty, will be a glaring and notable example set before the persons living at different places.—Yours, etc.,

"TELUGU."

Bombay, Nov. 9.

PARSI POLITICAL CLUB.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Can any of your readers supply me with the name and address, aim and object of "The Parsi Political Club" said to have been formed two or three months back? Thanking in advance,—Yours, etc.

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3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

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4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

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